THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXIX, No. 2 New York, April 9, 1921 Whole Number 1616

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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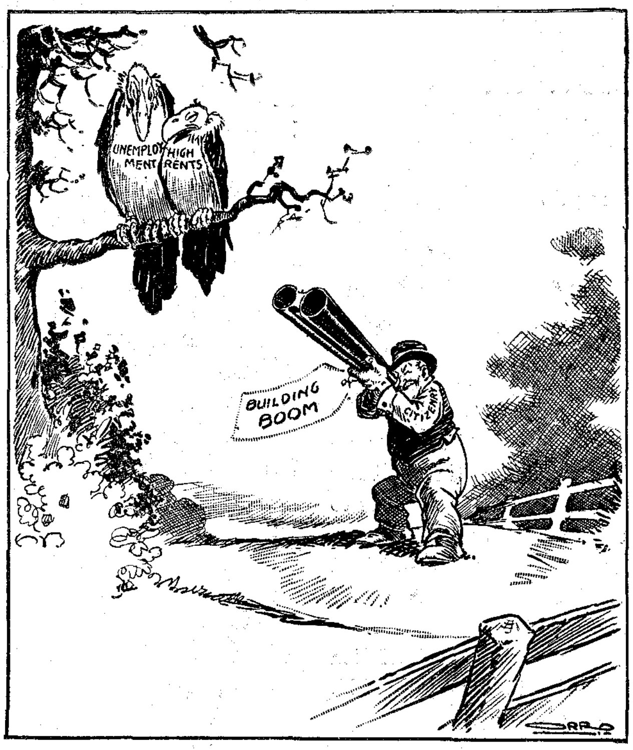
HOW TO MEET THE SHORTAGE OF HOMES

WHEN THE CALL CAME to feed starving millions across the seas, American generosity, efficiency, and foresight were not found wanting. Now comes a call to provide shelter for a great nation without homes enough for its growing population. In the largest city of that nation 100,000 families are doubling up with one or more other families; there are places in the city where twelve persons live in three rooms; where four persons sleep in a kitchen every night; and hundreds of rooms in which four or five persons sleep. There is tuberculosis and there have been isolated cases of typhus. A number of cities of over 200,000 population suffer from abnormal overcrowding; thousands of families are forced into insanitary and dangerous quarters; there is marked increase in the spread of tuberculosis and in the infant death-rate. These conditions exist, not in some far-off land, but in our own United States, and this description appears in the report of a committee of the United States Senate which calls for government action to help build homes for our people. The housing shortage has been receiving a large amount of editorial attention for months. The news columns of the papers have been full of suggestions for relief through private, municipal, State, or Federal action, and the Calder committee's sixty-page report calling for elaborate Federal legislation brings all the discussion to a focus so that we can estimate the value of the proposed solutions of the housing problem.



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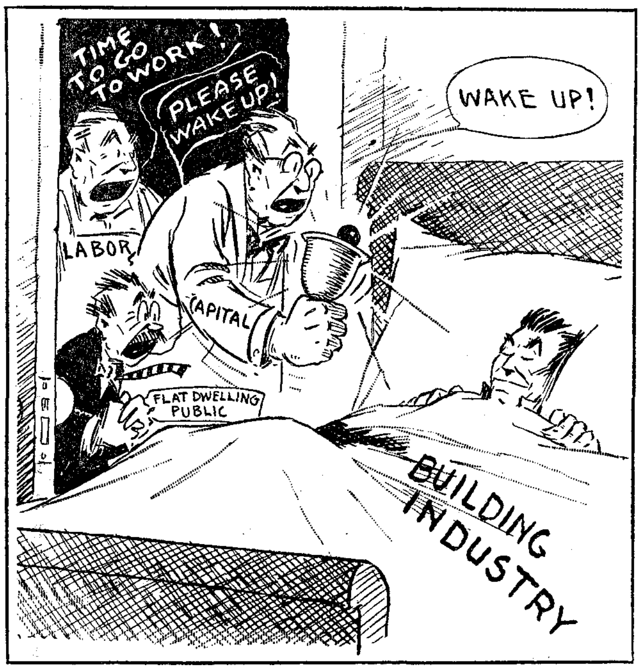
A CHANCE TO KILL TWO BIRDS AT ONCE.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

At a recent convention the president of a builders' association estimated the home shortage in the United States at 1,500,000. And, in addition, he says, "the United States needs 500,000 factories; 5,000 schools and public institutions; 60,000 department buildings; 20,000 theaters and churches; 150 freight terminals and sheds; and 15,000 railroad stations, tool-houses, and the like." The Calder committee, or, more properly speaking, the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, estimates that from $10,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 is necessary to provide the structural facilities which would now be in use if the war had not occurred; of this, $5,000,000,000 is needed to build homes. The committee reports against government building or government subsidies. Its plan is rather to encourage private building. The great needs, it says, are "better transportation, abundance of fuel, home credits or loans, and full information on the best methods of construction and city planning." To meet these needs, several Federal laws are recommended. One of them would set up in the Department of Commerce a bureau which would gather and spread information about city planning and building methods; another would make use of existing government agencies to tell the country all the facts about the coal supply; another would make possible the use of savings and deposits in national banks for long-time building loans. Still another would establish a home-loan bank system very much like the existing land banks, which would federate together all the existing building and loan societies. This, Senator Calder declares, would be "a step toward democracy in banking." The committee would also amend the tax laws so as to encourage investment in residence building.

These recommendations seem good to the New York *Commercial*, "in that they propose that the Government shall smooth the way for home-building, so far as it can, without embarking upon a building program." State legislatures have been considering more drastic measures. In Illinois indignant renters have organized and are backing legislation for a State rent commission with power to fix "just and reasonable rents." The California State Federation of Labor is championing the "Dwelling-House Construction Act" intended "to provide the means of assisting men and women with a limited income—the laboring class — to build their own homes," as the San Francisco *Labor Clarion* describes it. The drastic New York rent laws have just been upheld by the highest court in the State; the legislature has been asked by the New York City Housing Conference Committee to pass five bills tending to stimulate housing construction by an emergency loan system; another bill calls for a State Bureau of Land Loans which will have charge of a revolving fund to be used in house construction. In February New York City authorities exempted from taxation for ten years to come all new residence property built between April, 1920, and April, 1922, with a $5,000 limit. The President of the Borough of Manhattan asserts that this tax-exemption ordinance has already stimulated building in the city to a marked degree. A New Jersey tax-exemption law is said to have had similar effect.



A MODERN *RIP VAN WINKLE.*

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

While the New York *Evening Post* thinks it is rash for Mr. Curran to be too sure that "a great building boom has begun" in the metropolis, it does believe that in a general way conditions are more favorable for building than they were last year. "Competition among contractors and materials dealers has been restored. The price of materials has slipt from its dizzy height to a level about twice the prewar rate and is not likely to go higher." Summing up the recent reports on the building situation in the daily papers, it may be said that there seems to have been a slight revival of building construction since January, that a number of building materials have dropt in price, but that others have still a long way to fall. According to the Calder report, during the last seven months building materials have fallen 75 points to 266, and general commodities have fallen 83 points to 189, both being based on the 1914 price as 100. A writer in *The Magazine of Wall Street* who has been making inquiries in the building trade thinks there may be a further decline in prices, but that it is not likely to be considerable. Mr. Allen Beals, a building authority, writes in *The Annalist* that the expected resumption of building is likely to bring higher prices, and that, therefore, now is the time to build.

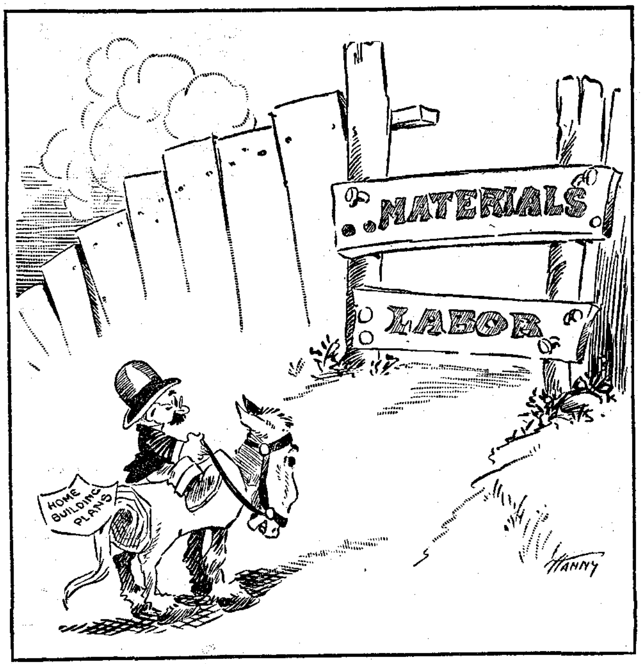
Two basic factors in the realization of the building revival, says *The Evening Post*, "are, obviously, efficient labor and a flow of capital. Labor is the less uncertain of the two. There may be quarrels over wages; but labor will hardly be in the mood to refuse the higher productivity than in 1919 and 1920." More serious, we are told, is the question of capital, for "with general securities still very attractive to investors," where will the enormous sums necessary for new building be found? The counts of wage reductions in the building trades of Illinois and New Jersey interest many editors. "No matter how the prices of materials are slashed," says the New York *Herald*, "there will be and can be no building boom and no worth-while building revival so long as the big costs, the labor costs, block the way."

But to a labor paper like the Cleveland *Citizen*, it seems that labor instead of accepting a wage reduction ought to go ahead itself and engage in building on the cooperative plan. *The Citizen* calls attention to successful cooperative building enterprises by building craftsmen in London and Manchester and concludes that it would be better for workers in the building trades in this country "to drive straight ahead along similar lines as are pursued in Great Britain to insure the needed production of homes rather than to listen to the continuous howls of contractors, bankers, and the like for wage reductions while the cost of living remains at present levels." The financial editor of the Chicago *Tribune* has advocated cooperative building of homes by craftsmen now idle. A similar suggestion was discust in considerable detail in our issue of March 26, under the title "To Let the Unions Boss the Jobs." *The Tribune* voices its editorial approval of the general idea as follows:

> "It is the fact that such a campaign of construction would provide housing not only for the carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, plasterers, and others who might engage in the enterprise, but for an equal number of clerks, factory mechanics, or salesmen.
>
> "Every home so constructed would release a house or apartment to some new tenant. As the carpenter or plumber moved out of his old quarters into his new residence a family which had been crowded into a half-portion apartment could find comfort in the vacated flat. In such developments rather than in artificial rent restrictions lies the possibility of a solution of the housing problem."

This, of course, would not solve the whole housing problem, but it would help, declares *The Tribune*, especially if it were put into operation while an educational campaign is being carried on to provide money for building by stimulating investment in building securities.

These, then, are a few of the suggestions put forward for public and private aid in the housing crisis. None of them voices to any great extent the opinion of landlords and speculative builders. In *The Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Henry R. Brigham, formerly counsel for the United States Housing Corporation, speaks what must be in the minds of many property-owners at this time. He finds the public largely to blame for the increased cost of housing. People "have fought and have kept down the increase of rental and market values of improved real estate that legitimately reflect the rising costs of building," and until builders feel that they can meet these costs through higher rentals they will refuse to build and "a shortage will continue to grow." Mr. Brigham discusses the various suggestions for encouraging building and comes to the conclusion that after all the best thing to do is to let rents go up till they reach such a point as to make



HE CAN'T MAKE IT.

—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press.*

residence ownership highly profitable. Government or municipal aid, "either in the form of building, giving subsidies, lending money, or in various forms of tax-exemption in cooperative building," seems to him to be justifiable only "in case of a great emergency, such as war or a sudden disaster causing people to be absolutely without shelter." Now "the present housing shortage, which is a gradual growth of years, can hardly be called an emergency in the true sense of the word since people are not without shelter." It is, indeed, "a condition that should be remedied, but it is not such as to justify giving a comparatively small proportion of the population new houses at less than cost, the loss being borne by the taxpayers in general." The authority writing in *The Atlantic* continues:

> "Cooperative building of housing accommodations is perfectly proper, and is far better than any form of governmental or municipal aid; and in many places it has been, and is, possible to start building sooner in this way than in any other. . . . . . .
>
> "Some cities have formed housing companies by popular subscription, for the purpose of building houses and selling them at cost. This is a good way of meeting the problem of the housing shortage if a city is able to form such a company; but here, again, such a company can not build any cheaper than the wise speculative builder; and the chances are that, until the situation is such as to induce him to build, the housing company will lose money."

Mr. Brigham approves a plan to stimulate building by forming companies "to lend money on second mortgages on very easy monthly payments to assist the man with small capital who is willing to build at present costs." This, of course, does not directly help the wage-earner, but, in general, "the more houses that are built the more will be available for the wage-earner," and the suggestion is made that it would pay manufacturers to build houses for such of their employees as need them. Mr. Brigham then comes to his final conclusion which he states as follows, in words which are not likely to be read with any great pleasure by harassed rent-payers, tho they are likely to meet with the approval of perhaps equally harassed landlords:

> "The real solution of the problem of relieving the housing shortage, therefore, is to give free play again to the old law of supply and demand. This will mean readjusting family budgets, accepting the increased cost of housing, and planning one's expenses accordingly, possibly eliminating to some extent the additional luxuries one has been buying with one's increased earnings, and letting rent take its old percentage of one's income.
>
> "The public can stimulate and hasten new building by amending rent-legislation so that rentals and market values may be allowed to rise to their true level and in fairer proportion to the increased reproduction costs, and it can aid the railroads in getting better transportation facilities for building materials. It can improve and modernize its building laws. It can assist by stimulating in legitimate ways the production of raw materials, and can encourage the formation of housing companies and mortgage companies by private enterprise."

WHAT VIVIANI'S VISIT MEANS

FOUR YEARS AGO, when the Allies were fighting with their backs to the wall and the fate of the world hung in the balance, ex-Premier René Viviani came from France to tell our Government of the terrible and immediate need of American soldiers to reenforce the Allied lines against the onrush of the German military machine. We responded without reservation, and military disaster was averted. Now he comes, explains the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), to say that Europe needs us to-day as badly as she did in 1917. But "she is not asking now that we enter into a war, but that we participate in establishing and maintaining peace." For, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Dem.), "France believes that the entire withdrawal of the United States from the postwar settlements may lead to the collapse of Europe and the consequent spread of Bolshevism." Some British newspapers have interpreted Viviani's mission as "a momentous effort by France to stave off national bankruptcy." Other unofficial reports have it that his mission is: to persuade President Harding not to sign a separate peace with Germany; to urge his support of the Treaty of Versailles, and to offer as an inducement almost any modification of the League of Nations Covenant that the Administration desires; to learn our attitude toward the reparations demands of the Allies against Germany; to counteract the new campaign of German propaganda here; and, broadly, to discover whether the United States contemplates an attitude of aloofness from or cooperation in European affairs.

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FRANCE'S ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY,

Mr. René Viviani, whose "visit of courtesy" is interpreted as a diplomatic errand of profound importance.

But Mr. Viviani's personal representative, Dr. Marcel Knecht, states that the Envoy Extraordinary is here this time as "a listener and observer" who has no "proposals" to present from the French Government. In other words, France's greatest orator, whose eloquence recently electrified the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, visits us not to talk, but to listen. According to his own statement, "I have come to the United States to pay to the President of that great republic the respect of the Government and the entire nation of France." But at the same time he admitted that he expected to discuss "questions of great importance" with President Harding; and his secretary confides to the press that Mr. Viviani is invested with "enormous powers."

But while the scope and purpose of Mr. Viviani's visit are cloaked in diplomatic obscurity, the New York *Times* thinks that "it requires no miraculous detective ability to perceive that important negotiations are afoot between France and the United States," and that the ex-Premier's mission is "something more than a visit of courtesy." "The simplest meaning of Viviani's coming to this country is that France seeks security," thinks the independent Springfield *Republican*, in which we read further:

"France wants the support of America, first, against the

Germany of the future, and, secondly, against Great Britain in case the two allies should find their vital interests separating them. The success of Viviani in this country, however, would be doubly profitable for France because Britain presumably would recoil from an isolation tempered only by her alliance with Japan. . . . . . .

"But the more immediate concern of France is support against Germany, especially the Germany of the future. Fear of Germany on the part of France is very real. Yet no possible alliance can be effective to save Europe from the blight of the Franco-German antagonism if that antagonism can never be eradicated. Statesmen will work on the problem in vain unless a change of spirit sooner or later comes over the two nations."

The Viviani mission, predicts a Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Tribune*, "will content itself with two objectives—

"One of these is to do everything possible to prevent this country from declaring an immediate peace with Germany, thus virtually withdrawing the moral support of this country from the Allies in their dealings with Germany.

"The other is to take back to France an accurate report as to what the opinion of American leaders is on several questions. These include the possible entry of this country into an association of nations with Article X and the whole idea of super-government eliminated. They include also the possibility of this country approving the Versailles Treaty with some new covenant for the association of nations substituted for the Wilson covenant. They cover the subject of French debts to the United States and of German reparations to France.

"And perhaps most important of all, they include what America may do about permitting the entry into this country of European goods, including German-made goods, for France wants gold, not goods, from Germany, and the obvious way for the Teutons to obtain that gold is by selling her goods where the most gold is—in the United States."

Mr. Viviani has not come "merely to obtain some friendly but vague expression of opinion," writes Mr. Frank H. Simonds, who, in the New York *Herald*, goes on to explain and discuss the ex-Premier's mission as follows:

"The American problem, the problem of President Harding, is to choose between isolation and participation; and participation in reality means alliance. Europe is still at war; Germany still faces her conquerors, lacking only power to resume the struggle and waiting hopefully for the return of that power. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles, just terms, it seems to me, insure the prolongation of that war for at least a generation, for the time necessary to make those payments which will alone be paid under pressure and as a result of the exercise of force. We may enter the European situation as an ally of France or as an ally of Germany, but we can not go to Europe as a neutral, because the rôle of a neutral in war is neither safe nor particularly useful.

"There remains, however, one obvious possibility. Retaining its freedom of action by refraining from even a limited membership in any international association, which, after all, is euphemism for alliance and must remain that for many years to come, the United States may decide the American attitude with respect to the various European questions as they arise, with due regard to our own national interests and our own conceptions of international justice.

"This is not isolation in the sense of ignoring Europe, but rather of preserving freedom of action. This is, after all, the historic British policy toward Continental affairs, save in moments when Britain herself is menaced, and no one can maintain that we are now menaced in Europe. . . . . . .

"Europe persuaded Mr. Wilson, but not the United States, to enter an alliance, which for Mr. Wilson meant a guaranty of world peace, but for Europe meant primarily the guaranty of the Peace of Versailles. Mr. Viviani returns to seek American participation in the same partnership, with certain modifications of the contract to meet American prejudices. But he not less frankly seeks alliance. British policy is different in a degree, but it, too, aims at alliance, with Anglo-Saxon rather than French connotations."

The Knox separate-peace resolution is likely to be brought up again at the present session of Congress, and the French, we are told, contemplate the possibility of its passage with grave concern. Thus in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* (Rep.) we read:

"The French are extremely afraid of a separate peace between this country and Germany. They realize, however, that peace between the two countries must come and that if an arrangement is not made in which France and the United States can work in harmony, the separate peace is certain.

"They believe such a peace would give great encouragement to Germany and render the collection of French reparations infinitely more difficult.

"If, in the last analysis, it becomes necessary for the United States to make a separate peace with Germany the French Government would like to have the declaration of peace accompanied by a statement of position by the United States which would make it clear that in effecting it the United States is separating itself in no way from a working arrangement with France.

"So far as the Anglo-French-American treaty of alliance is concerned, the French would like to have this brought about. But they are disillusionized on this subject and merely consider it as a means of calling to the attention of the American people the desperate needs of the French Republic in maintaining its position against a revived Germany.

"The French Government also is extremely anxious that American troops remain on the Rhine. This is because it believes the presence of even a few American soldiers there makes it plain to Germany that she is not receiving the support of the United States in attempting to violate the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

"It clearly is evident that the French are anxious above everything else to reach a harmonious working agreement with the United States and are prepared to make whatever concessions are necessary to attain it which will not sacrifice the essential interests of France.

"So far as the League of Nations is concerned, the French Government would like to have it maintained, but will not be insistent. It is frankly realized that no league can function successfully without the membership of the United States. France would be especially anxious to have the League approved, no matter how greatly amended, because it would render scrapping of the Treaty of Versailles and the reparations features less likely. But even this will not be insisted upon, and France is prepared and anxious to follow the lead of the United States in any program it may have in hand to bring about a new association of nations or any other arrangement which will tend to preserve the peace of the world."

Recalling the many Republican expressions of solicitude for France during the war and the peace negotiations the Democratic New York *World* remarks cynically: "Now that the Republicans are in control of all the branches of the United States Government the French are astounded by the discovery that all they are likely to get out of the Harding Administration is a separate peace with Germany and an increased tariff on French exports to the United States." But the Republican New York *Tribune* tells Mr. Viviani to "be of good cheer," because "France is beloved of all Americans"; and another Republican paper, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, warns Germany not to interpret our official aloofness from the Versailles Treaty as giving aid and comfort to that nation, because—

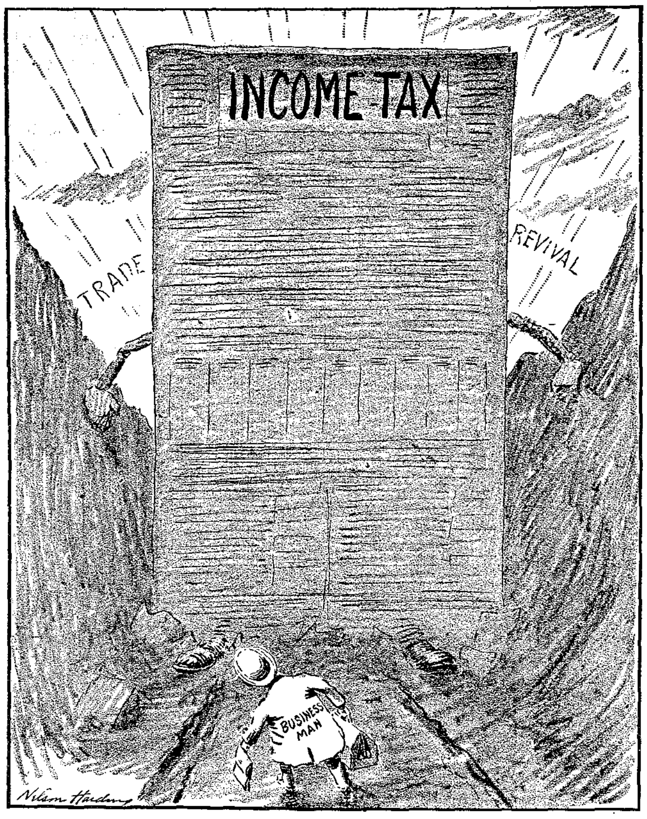
"If any such impression prevails in Germany, it means that the Germans are entertaining false hopes. The Harding Administration has no sympathy for Germany, and Secretary Hughes may be trusted to make this point clear as soon as the opportunity presents itself."

America, declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "will work for the reconstruction of Europe with her friends and not with her former enemies"; and in another independent paper, the Newark *News*, we read:

"Circumstances are France's best envoys to President Harding. . . . They have restrained the new Administration from carrying out the preelection promise to bring our boys home from the Rhine immediately. They have shooed Senator Knox's separate-peace resolution into a pigeonhole, from which no one expects it to emerge at present confident of being adopted. They have necessitated, for the moment at least, a policy of 'watchful waiting.'"

TO CUT TAXES BY MORE BORROWING

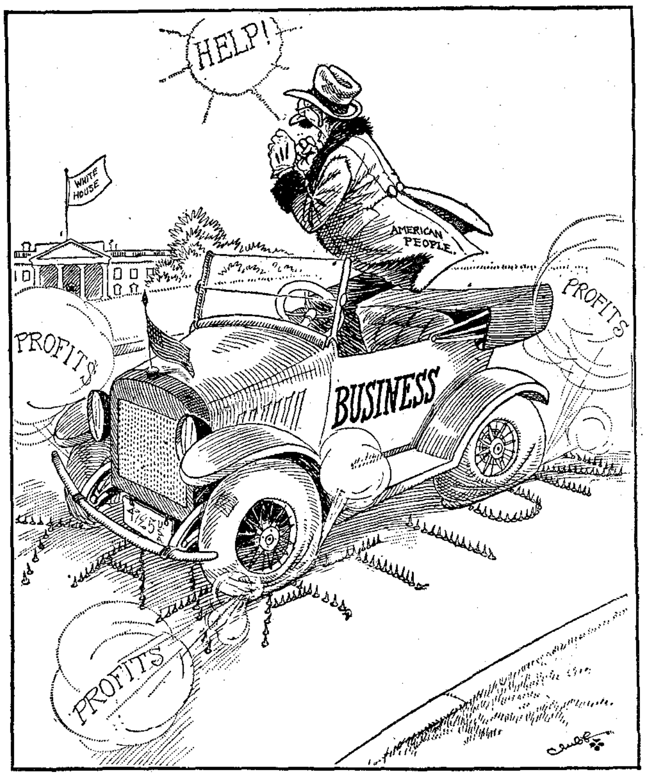
TO PAY DEBTS by borrowing more money might seem at first sight to be equivalent to lifting oneself by one's financial boot-straps, but there are times when it is good business. "Just suppose," said Congressman Good recently, "that you are managing a corporation that made a million dollars last year and that you had a chance to put your profits back into the business and make twice as much money next year. If at the same time you owed $5,000,000 and were not being prest for payment, would you not, if your creditors were willing, renew your indebtedness and reinvest your surplus?" This is exactly the situation of the United States Government, declares Mr. Good, who is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. To pay the $7,000,000,000 of Victory bonds and short-term obligations maturing in the next three years would mean a crushing load of taxation on American business. "Every dollar that is taken out of business in taxes reduces by one dollar the possibilities of our national business expansion." And so Mr. Good would refund a large part of these obligations and let the next generation pay for them. The Congressman's views, as exprest in a formal statement, quoted in the Washington dispatches, are quite in line with those of "other economists," we read in the New York *Tribune*. These early-maturing war-debts, observes the Rochester *Post-Express*, "were incurred for the benefit of future Americans as well as for our own, and it is but just that those Americans should take a hand in the payment of them." "We have no right to relegate all the war-debts to posterity; but," *The Wall Street Journal* thinks, "we shall embarrass posterity more by crippling ourselves now, to say nothing, in an extreme case, of imperiling the very existence of posterity." On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Eagle* discovers "more than one fly" in this refunding "ointment":



THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"The use of the sinking-fund for the purpose outlined would signify that those who bought Liberty bonds at a real sacrifice would have to wait nobody knows how long for the principal which they parted with for patriotic motives. It would also signify that banks greatly in need of liquid assets would have to renew indefinitely the loans they made on these securities. And when obligations amounting to such a staggering total as $7,000,000,000 are to be refunded, a new set of investors must be mustered into service under business conditions that have changed greatly for the worse."



GONE FLAT.

—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

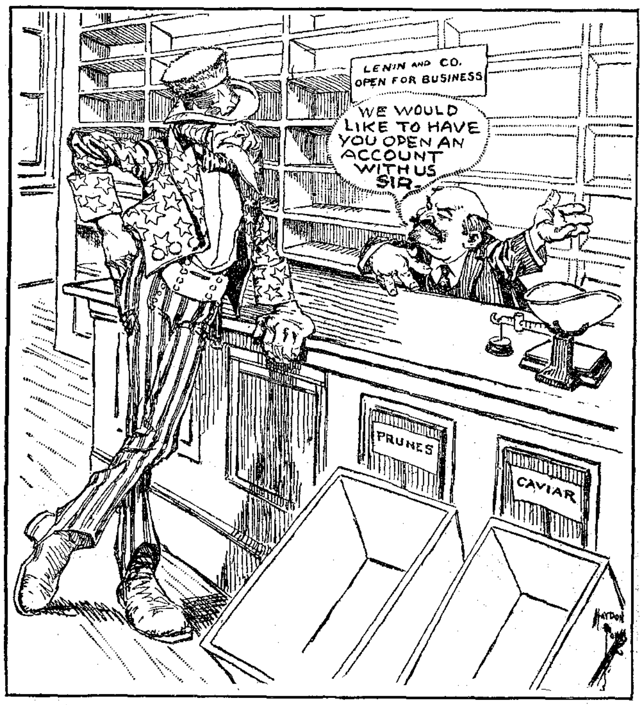
The New York *Journal of Commerce* takes a middle ground. It notes that the early-maturing debt is composed of $2,500,000,000 of short-term Treasury certificates and the Victory notes involving something like $4,250,000,000 due in 1923. It is quite true, says *The Journal of Commerce*, that by refunding some of these taxes could be cut, and industry would thereby be rejuvenated. But in the editor's opinion the desirability of the action depends entirely upon the "use that is made of the taxing power released through the refunding policy."

"If by means of refunding it becomes possible for the Government to get along with, say, $1,000,000,000 less of income per annum, it is in position to reduce taxes by that sum. The question at issue is: Will it make such a cut? So far as the party now in power is concerned, this matter may be considered gravely doubtful. The party promises a soldiers' bonus estimated to cost $2,000,000,000, and while that may be spread over a series of years it can hardly be less than several hundred millions a year. There are also outstanding promises of other appropriations for Federal enterprises of various kinds, and the question of a cut in naval appropriations is still open. In the last analysis, the issue whether the adoption of a broad refunding policy is likely to be wise or not depends upon whether the politicians will assent to a curtailment of naval outlays and to an abandonment of the bonus scheme. If they will do these things they can reduce taxes, and the benefit of such action will doubtless offset the disadvantages of suspending debt-reduction."

Besides the refunding, Congressman Good recommends the use of the $250,000,000 annual Liberty bond sinking-fund to retire certificates of indebtedness bearing high rates of interest instead of the Libertys with a lower rate. His taxation suggestions include the elimination of the excess profits and transportation taxes and the substitution of a Federal license tax on automobiles and increased levies on tobacco and non-beverage liquors. In this way, he thinks, the $4,000,000,000 needed for the next fiscal year can easily be collected.

LENINE'S GOLD DECLINED

GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, AND TURKEY may sign trade agreements with the Russian Soviet, but the United States, in language which admits of no misinterpretation, asks to be excused. The Soviet "feeler" sent out from Moscow to this Government "encountered a hard wall" in the form of Secretary of State Hughes, who, in the words of the Troy *Record*, "refuses to be stampeded into a trade agreement, and by his stand sets for all countries an example of international morality." "His reply will receive the enthusiastic approval of the American public, just as it will prove a rude and wholesome shock to those whose tyranny, born in blood and maintained through terror, to-day extends over unhappy Russia," declares the Washington *Star*, and scores of editorials support this claim, altho, as will be seen, several papers disagree and think we should open the door.


LENIN AND CO.
OPEN FOR BUSINESS
WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH US SIR.
PRUNES
CAVIAR

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THE EMPTY SHELVES.

—Jones in the New York *Evening Post*.

"Every word of the new Administration's note impales Lenine," notes the New York *Tribune*, and the Boston *Herald* congratulates the country upon having a Secretary of State who can "say exactly what his Government means, and say it without an undue waste of words." The New York *Times* sees in the Hughes note "sound statesmanship and excellent advice to Russia," and *The Tribune* takes the opportunity to assert that "this country will no more compromise with Communism than it did with Kaiserism, for Communism is worse than either Kaiserism or Czarism." The Hughes note, which *The Tribune* considers "wholly admirable," establishes the new Secretary of State as one who "need not fear comparison with the most illustrious of his predecessors," altho, it adds, the new Administration "cherishes no ambition to gain distinction through the ability to write notes."

Said Mr. Hughes to Mr. Lenine, in part:

"It is manifest to this Government that in existing circumstances there is no assurance for the development of trade, as the supplies which Russia might now be able to obtain would be wholly inadequate to meet her needs, and no lasting good can result so long as the present causes of progressive impoverishment continue to operate. It is only in the productivity of Russia that there is any hope for the Russian people, and it is idle to expect resumption of trade until the economic bases of production are securely established. Production is conditioned upon the safety of life, the recognition by firm guaranties of private property, the sanctity of contract, and the rights of free labor.

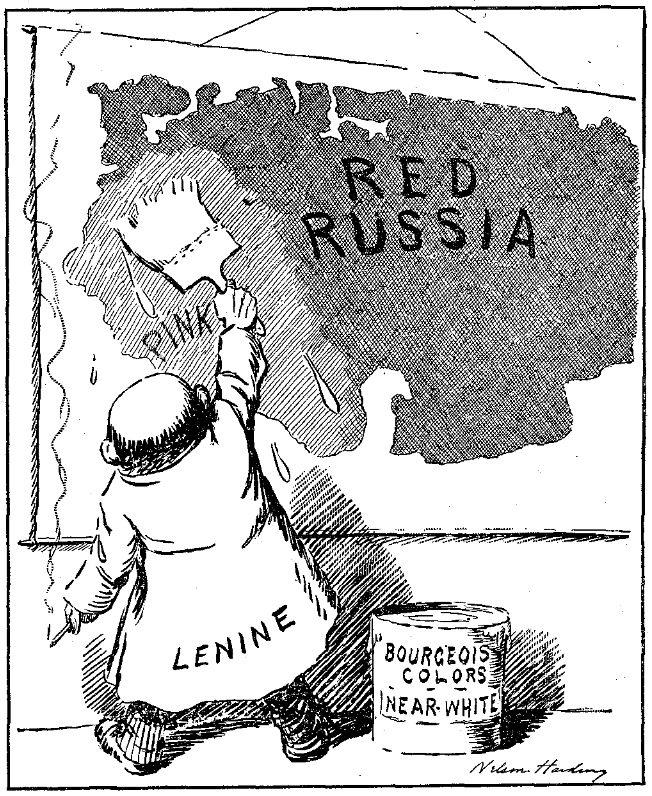
"If fundamental changes are contemplated, involving due regard for the protection of persons and property and the establishment of conditions essential to the maintenance of commerce, this Government will be glad to have convincing evidence of the consummation of such changes, and until this evidence is supplied this Government is unable to perceive that there is any proper basis for considering trade relations."

"Thus we stand four square for liberty and justice; the United States refuses to sell its honor for a ton of Russian gold," notes the Grand Rapids *News*, while Edith M. Thomas, writing in the New York *Times* before Secretary Hughes made his note public, sees grasping hands held out for trade by the same nation which a few months before had called the Russian dictators "thieves" and "murderers." She writes:

What curse is this upon the nations sent—
  What sudden madness can their minds possess,
  Who have outridden War's long storm and stress,
That one poor word can shake their firmament?
'Tis *Trade!* And shall the supple knee be bent
  Unto this idol of Unrighteousness?
  (Even great England—*foremost to redress*
World-wrong—to *this* canst thou, at last, consent?)

For not since Eden's serpent plied his wiles
Such sinuous craft reptilian has been known
As his who, far in Russia's ruined heart,
Throws out his snare—watches its catch—and smiles! . . .
I pray, my Country, thou stand off alone;
For in such *Trade* thou canst not take a part!

Certainly we can not trade or have any other relations with Soviet Russia while she holds prisoner approximately fifty Americans, some in prison and others in various towns, as one editor reminds us. "Both for moral and business reasons we can not afford to have any dealings with the Soviet, and they might as well take the Secretary's answer as final," says the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*. "You can change the leopard's spots with a little paint, as Artemus Ward once remarked, but Mr. Hughes can see through the paint," points out this paper.



A CHANGE OF TONE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Trade of the United States with Russia in 1913 aggregated about $50,000,000, we are told, and there is no denying that

American business men would welcome an opportunity to export manufactured goods of which Russia stands in need, if they had any assurance that business relations with the Soviet would result in a healthy commerce, but, as the Washington *Post* sees the situation:

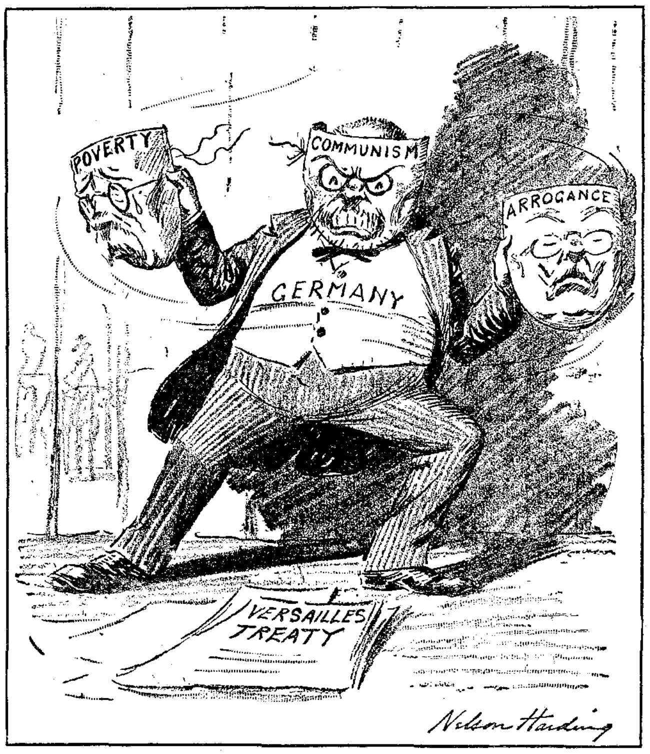
> "Notwithstanding the keen business instinct which desires commercial expansion, the American spirit is not controlled by the dollar. The overture by the Soviet leaders was so palpably perfidious, and a trade agreement would be so obviously a political weapon enabling the Bolsheviki to continue their destructive régime, that the American people can not be deceived."

"If Russia were like any other nation we might be justified in going ahead with a trade agreement, but she is not," avers the Baltimore *News*. An analysis of economic and social conditions, for one thing, supports this contention, thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Finland, for instance, tried trading with Soviet Russia—

> "Finland's experience during one period of the recent past was not encouraging. That period saw 1,100 freight-cars loaded with Finnish goods cross the boundary into Russia, but only 215 cars with freight were received in return, and these were loaded with wood and with flax.
>
> "The news from Finland is confirmatory of information from other sources. Russia has no money with which to buy things from the outside world. It has no goods to sell to the outside world. It has a desperate need itself for all commodities of usefulness. Such money as it has it can use to better advantage than in financing international transactions of the ordinary sort. If it has here and there stocks of raw materials, it has no transportation to assemble them and put them into the channels of international trade. Each farmer, deprived of incentive, is raising only about enough to meet his own needs."

But the chief of the Soviet delegations abroad asserts that there are four steamers at Petrograd loaded with flax and other materials for exportation, and that the Soviet Government has $500,000,000 worth of other raw materials which it is willing to export. "Therefore, if the new Administration is wise it will ask Russia to send an envoy back to the United States, and follow after England as fast as we may," declares *The Nation* (New York). The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, too, thinks that, "of the English and American attitudes toward the Soviet Government, the English policy seems to promise the better results; it is time to deal with the Soviet as the *de-facto* Government of Russia. The program of watchful hating has failed." And the Socialist New York *Call* agrees as it intimates that Mr. Hughes wrote his note with his fingers—or, perhaps, his feet—crossed. In other words, it was written for home consumption, in the good old-fashioned German way. Says *The Call:*

> "On its face the Hughes note appears to be against trade with Russia. But this is a note made public and is intended for public consumption. Diplomacy often proceeds in this way. The reference in the note regarding 'firm guaranties of private property, the sanctity of contract, and the freedom of labor may apply to concessions granted to American capitalists and not to the general internal affairs of the Soviet régime. A private assurance to this effect would not necessarily conflict with this public note and it would pave the way for resuming trade relations."



RUNNING THROUGH THE REPERTOIRE?

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

GERMANY'S RAMPAGEOUS "REDS"

GERMANY'S RECENT UPRISINGS, in which municipal buildings, banks, and railroad trains were wrecked, was fostered by Moscow Communists and financed by Soviet gold, agree many foreign correspondents, but there is a difference of opinion as to whether Moscow or Berlin was the real instigator. Was the insurrection the dying kick of Bolshevism? Or was the revolt timed by Berlin to give effect to the argument that Germany can not pay the sums which the Allies demand as reparation? Lenine, not a few editors point out, had signed trade agreements with England and Germany only a few days before. Would he, then, plunge Germany into revolution? Several editors say he would. In fact, declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "Lenine would form an alliance with the devil if he thought he could advance Bolshevism by so doing." On the other hand, we are told, ever since Germany signed the Peace Treaty she has predicted Communistic uprisings in Germany if the Allies prest their reparations demands too hard. And at last they came—at the psychological moment.

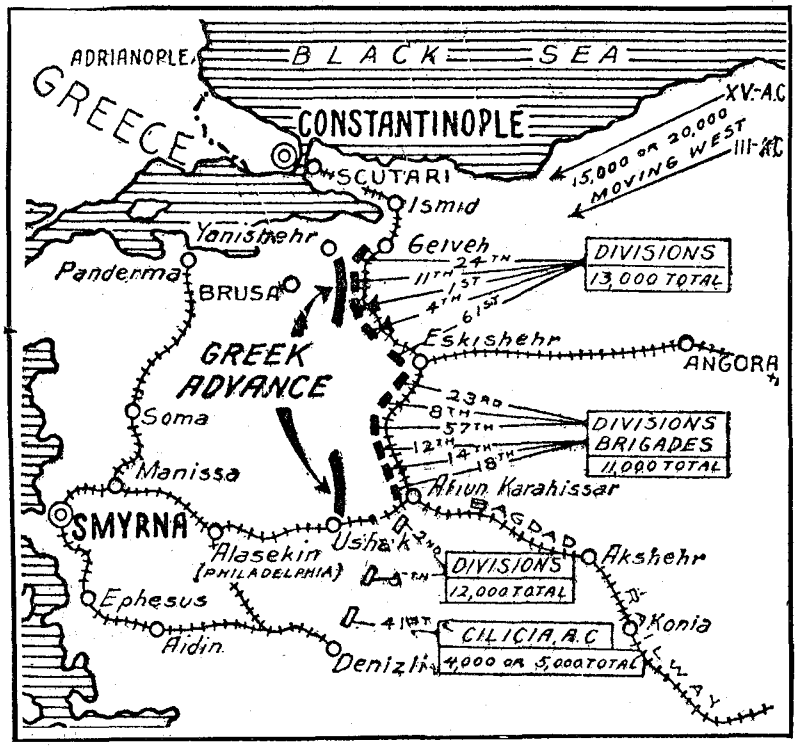
It is further pointed out by Arno Dosch-Fleurot, Berlin correspondent of the New York *World*, that Germany was faced with the problem of disarming the Bavarian Guards and other police organizations. An uprising of "Reds" would make it plain to the Allies that it would be dangerous for Germany to disband her home guards. These "security police," altho insufficiently armed, according to the statement of the Prussian Minister of the Interior, quickly suppress outbreaks throughout Germany without calling to their assistance a single soldier of the regular forces. Yet, in the words of the French General Niessel, former head of the Allied Military Mission:

> "Germany, in order to deceive the Allies into allowing her to maintain a large army and shirk her indemnities, is ceaselessly trying to instil into the minds of the Allies the fear of the military strength of Bolshevism. In reality Germany is working hand in glove with the Moscow Government."

For the first few days of what seemed a concerted attempt to initiate Germany into Communism, rioting and plundering occurred in such places as Leipzig, Dresden, Rodewisch, and other cities in central Germany. The liberation of jail prisoners, cutting of telegraph- and telephone-wires, dynamite outrages, and forcible seizure of factories appear to have been the orders of the day. Freiburg, Auerbach, Halle, and Mansfeld also suffered, but it was at Hamburg that the Communists played their trump card when they took over the Blohm & Voss shipyards and the municipal buildings, raised the red flag, and established a Soviet "government." Throughout Germany scores were killed, hundreds injured, and a thousand or more rioters captured in the fights between the Communists and the "security police," while the Communistic *Red Flag* continued to call its readers to arms and to incite them to crimes against the German Government. A week after the uprisings began Berlin reported that three thousand Communists had been driven from the Leuna works and fifteen more killed in a clash at Essen.

That the uprisings were instigated to serve the various purposes of Bolshevik propaganda, and incidentally to bolster up the Soviet Government, is the contention of several foreign correspondents. But, asserts the Troy *Record:*

> “If, as seems likely, the Germans are staging a magnificent game of bluff, they are playing with fire. The Government may feel its strength sufficiently to take chances with a Communistic demonstration to frighten the Allies, but there always is the possibility of such a situation getting out of hand and the radical and lawless elements securing control. The Government also is playing a losing game with the Allies, for they are through temporizing with a stubborn Germany.”



From the New York “Times.”

THE NEW GREEK OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE TURKS.

The Greeks in Constantinople, correspondents report, recently asserted that Saint Sophia will be in the hands of the Greeks by the time of the celebration of their Easter on May 1, and that a Greek sovereign will reign in Constantinople.

“It is possible that the German Government has secretly connived at this revolt in order to provide a further excuse for deferring the question of reparations, but it is equally possible that these new radical exploits are the result of economic conditions,” points out the New York *World*, while the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks “it is sheer nonsense to interpret the Communist outbreaks in Germany as a stage play to scare the Allies.”

“Looting banks and destroying property would hardly seem to be a logical method of procedure to impress the Allies with the difficulties of their position, and so can not be given much consideration,” in the opinion of the New York *Commercial*. The only other conclusion possible, thinks this paper, is that “the German ‘Reds’ realized that if they did not make a demonstration now, they would wait a long time for another opportunity.” Concludes *The Commercial:*

> “The whole proposition, therefore, is confession of weakness on the part of the ‘Red’ radicals everywhere. Lenine has tried out the Communistic theories and has found them unworkable, just as they have always been in all attempts that ever have been made. As a British statesman pointed out, they have found out in Russia that ‘locomotives can not be patched and made to run with Karl Marx's theories.’ If the Communistic theory has broken down in Russia, where it had its greatest opportunity, it can hardly be expected to work in Germany, where the people at large are opposed to the idea.”

GREECE HAVING IT OUT WITH TURKEY

GREECE “IS PAYING A HIGH PRICE for her rejection of Venizelos, her one competent statesman,” notes the New York *Evening Mail* as reports come in of Greek losses at the hands of Turkish Nationalist troops. “The Greeks are acting without the sanction and in direct defiance of the Allies, and they have no assurance that they will be permitted to hold whatever gains they may make,” points out the Brooklyn *Eagle.* Thus further confusion is added to the Near-Eastern tangle. “The nation which was tired of war and voted against Venizelos in order to ‘get the (Greek) boys out of the trenches by Christmas,’ has begun to realize that the policy of Venizelos was the only policy,” remarks the New York *Times.* So the battle goes on, while American editors wonder how Greece can hope to take Constantinople and free Smyrna of the Turks, and where she will get the immense amount of money needed to finance the campaign, since she is not in good favor with the Allies. Also, they ask, “how will they overthrow Mustafa Kemal if he withdraws with his troops to the mountain fastnesses of Asia Minor?” “Greece needs a short fight and a prompt peace, while Kemal has as much time as any Turk, which is all the time there is, and plays a waiting game,” the New York *World* reminds us.

When the Turks recover, another war will be fought, it is predicted. And it all results “from the failure of the Allies to settle definitely the territorial and racial questions arising out of the Allied victory,” declares the New York *Globe.* The strangest thing of all, however, according to the Seattle *Times*, is “the spectacle of France and Britain lending support to the Turkish power which, during the recent World War, they united in defeating.” As the New York *Globe* explains:

> “By the Treaty of Sèvres, concluded last spring, Greece received considerable accessions of territory in Thrace and a mandate over Smyrna, with provision for annexation to Greece in case the inhabitants should so vote within a period of five years. The Treaty was no sooner made than there began to be doubts whether it would be carried out. A curious friendship of the French toward Mustafa Kemal, the Turkish Nationalist leader, and an equally curious tolerance on the part of the British toward the Constantinople wing of the Turkish Government, became evident. The Greeks were left to maintain themselves as best they could against Kemal.”

And as we are told by the New York *Times:*

> “The Greeks have started out to prove upon the battle-field that Mustafa Kemal Pasha is a mere man of straw, a bluff. The present offensive, begun to the confusion of the Turkish Nationalists and against the solemn admonition of the Allies, is bound to complicate the Near-Eastern question. It may even be suicidal, for the Greeks can expect no aid, either financial or of armaments, from the Allies, who believed that they were on the eve of taming Kemal and washing their hands of the whole miserable business at Constantinople.
>
> “The campaign promises to be one of the most interesting episodes in the ‘pacification’ of Turkey.”

Before the armistice, points out the New York *Evening Mail*, “the cry of ‘Hang the Kaiser!’ was scarcely more popular than that of ‘Get the Turk out of Europe,’ but the Treaty of Sèvres did not attempt to get the Turk out of Europe. The cry against Venizelos was that he was wasting the lives of Greek soldiers in Asia Minor; now the King who loved the Kaiser is doing the very same thing. And Armenia is left out in the cold!” Now the Allies are to punish Greece for recalling Constantine, predicts the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, “for the removal of the Greeks from Smyrna can be accomplished by the

Allies cutting off their credit." "If the Allies are determined to give back Smyrna to the Turks, Greece is powerless to prevent it," adds the Boston *Transcript*, and in the meantime, we are told, Turkey is to receive from her erstwhile enemies greater financial and economic independence.

"It is a little late in the game for Constantine to inject himself into the Near-East situation as a champion of Greek claims against either the Bulgarians or the Turks," maintains the New York *Tribune*, and it continues:

> "Constantine wouldn't draw the sword to keep faith with Serbia. He plotted for months to bring Greece into the war on the side of the Teutons, intending to attack Sarrail's Saloniki Army in the rear. He knew that Germany would never let him get a foothold in Smyrna. He was willing to accept the Turks and the Bulgars as military partners. Now he has picked a quarrel with Kemal, and hopes to establish himself in Asia Minor in spite of both Turks and Allies."

But "there will be much sympathy for Greece in the United States, regardless of King Constantine," avers the Washington *Herald*. For, after all, points out the New York *Times*, "Greece is fighting this campaign—perhaps the final one—in a war three thousand years old; the war to drive Asia out of Europe and keep it out." As *The Times* sums up the Near-East situation:

> "The Allied statesmen who so neatly tied up the Turkish question in a bow-knot at the London Conference are said to be aggrieved by the Greek action. No doubt it is inconvenient, when you have given away another man's property, to find that the possessor is reluctant to part with it. The Greek offensive is doubtess inspired partly by Constantine's desire to strengthen his position at home and abroad by military triumphs, but it has a more solid foundation in the determination of a patriotic people to fight for its own security and for the liberation of its kindred still held by the Turk.
>
> "When all has been said that can be said about the undesirable character of Constantine and his supporters, and about the modernism and good intentions of some of the Turkish leaders who surround Mustafa Kemal, the fact remains that this is a fight to keep the territories inhabited by European races under European control and to drive out a horde of Asiatic invaders whose record is one long, unbroken story of incompetence and oppression. Fundamentally the issue to-day is the issue of Marathon and Salamis; if anything, the Greeks have a better case now than then, for there is a considerable difference between the well-governed empire of Darius and the various juntas that rule the Turks to-day. If the Greeks fail, another disgrace will have been added to the shameful record of Europe's dealing with the Turkish problem."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE one thing in America they can't overtax is energy.—*Washington Post.*

ARMAMENT is a luxury that makes war a necessity.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ABOUT the only thing the nations have in common now is a deficit.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

ONE way to get Bergdoll out of Germany is to have that country declare war.—*Washington Post.*

GERMANY needs many things, but a nerve specialist isn't one of them.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

AND now the Kaiser says he originated the League of Nations. It had enough to contend with without that.—*Dallas News.*

IN naming his Cabinet President Harding at least took a Fall out of the Senate.—*Minneapolis Non-Partizan Leader.*

PROHIBITION forces have withheld their indorsement of the Ford tin-cow idea until it is demonstrated that it eliminates the kick.—*Dallas News.*

AMERICANIZATION is progressing. It took only six languages to print the ballots in the packing-house employees' strike referendum.—*Dallas News.*

YOU see, the factories must close down until men who are idle accumulate enough money to buy the surplus stocks.—*Harrisburg Patriot News.*

OF course, England and Ireland are both civilized, but if they were not what else could they do to each other?—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE woolen manufacturers refuse to quote prices for next fall till they hear about the prospects of the cotton crop.—*New York World.*

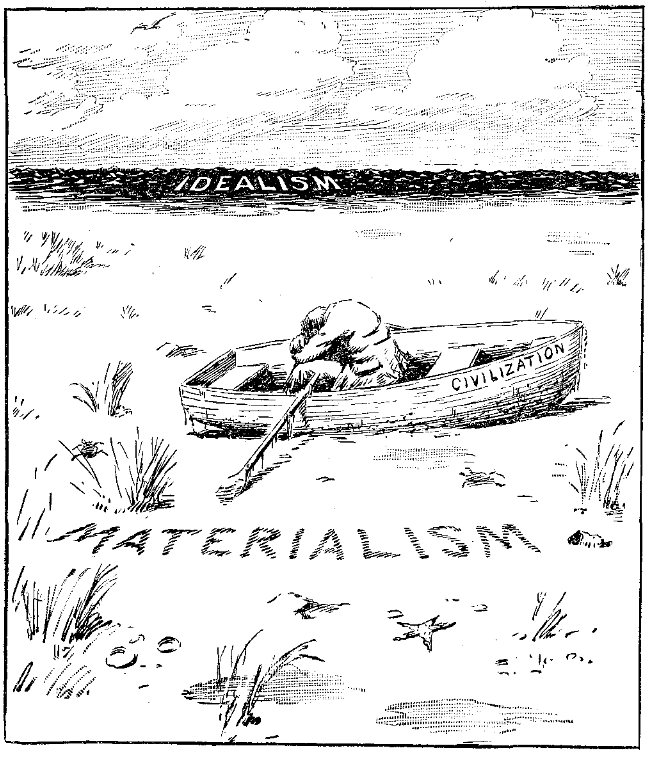
IF Hank Ford's proposed tin cow is to be anything like his tin Lizzie, we surmise the milk will be delivered already churned.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE English law doesn't allow a woman to vote until she is thirty, which means that some of them don't vote until they are well past forty.—*Roanoke Times.*

A GOOD slogan for the printers who are demanding forty-eight hours' pay for forty-four hours' work would be, it seems to us, "More bread for more loaf."—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

CONGRESSWOMAN Alice Robertson says a woman can do anything if she will keep her eyes open and her mouth shut. We'd like to see her try to eat a ham sandwich that way.—*Roanoke Times.*

PANAMA wants an indemnity of $1,000,000 from Costa Rica on account of the recent invasion. These little bush-league nations are mighty quick in catching on to the big-league tricks.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



EBB-TIDE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

THE Russian muzhik is still mostly jazz.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

EUROPE loves the American eagle—on coin.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

BUILDING materials will go up when they come down.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT may not be an enduring peace, but it has endured a great deal.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IF Germany had more vision she'd demand less revision.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

A POSSIBLE division of Ireland is the ire for the Irish and the land for the English.—*Washington Post.*

OUR awful vengeance consisted in inflicting one Bergdoll upon the helpless Fatherland.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE right to strike is beginning to seem much less important than the right to work.—*Greenville (S. C.) News.*

NOW Germany protests that might is not right. So she did have a change of heart, after all.—*Wichita Falls Record-News.*

WHY don't the Allies stop side-stepping and screw up their courage to ask Germany pointblank how much they owe her?—*New York Evening Post.*

IN the old days the young fellow who went courting turned down the gas. Now he steps on it.—*Providence Journal.*

SPIRITUALISTIC mediums would receive more respect if they could tell a man how to raise his pay instead of his dead.—*Washington Post.*

JOHN BULL still seems to be convinced of the fact that tho these Irish republicans have started in by sniping they will wind up by quailing.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IN Boston they are making milk out of oats, peanuts, water, and salt. Given the same ingredients, a cow can do quite as well.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

WE'RE Democratic but fair, and we're bound to admit that thus far the weather under President Harding has been all that could possibly be desired.—*Roanoke Times.*

ONE reason why the courts don't have to handle so many "drunk and disorderly" cases now is that, under present conditions, the undertakers get 'em first.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

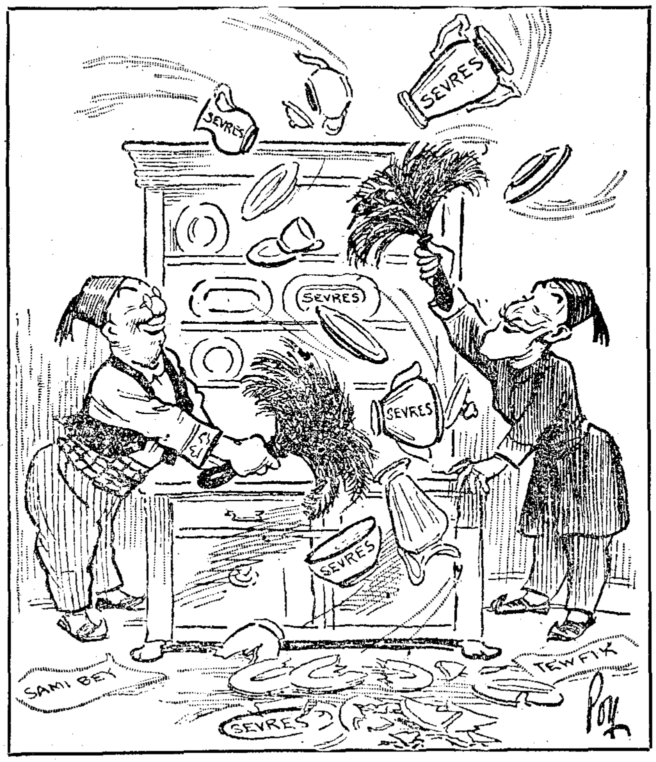
WHILE the average density of the population of the United States is only 35.5 a square mile, it must be admitted that a good many of them are denser than that.—*Springfield Republican.*

SENATOR SMOOT'S proposal to prohibit smoking in the Capitol area has undoubtedly come from a feeling that for a number of years the country has seen altogether too many pipe dreams in that vicinity.—*Manila Bulletin.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

TEARING UP THE TURKISH TREATY

WHILE THE ALLIES AND TURKS are tearing up the Treaty of Sèvres, it is remarked, the Greeks wage war on the Turkish Nationalists in defense of it. Greek rage at the revision of the Sèvres pact may be understood, perhaps, when we remember that that treaty left Turkey with only a toe-hold in Europe which the Greeks hoped to dislodge before long and regain Constantinople. The revised treaty would leave the Turks in a better position and postpone Greek ambitions. The Greek war-spirit is being encouraged and led by Constantine, who won favor over Venizelos not long ago by the political plea that he kept Greece out of war. Such is the irony of events. Greece "stands or falls by the Treaty of Sèvres," her Premier Kalogeropoulos declared angrily at the London Conference, and "she has absolute confidence in her ability to make it respected by Turkey." The immediate attempt in this direction, we learn from the press, is the assault of Greek arms which some fear may prove to be "suicidal for Greece." The Greeks wanted to show that Mustafa Kemal Pasha was "a mere man of straw" even before the convening of the London Conference, in which new proposals of a peace arrangement were handed by the Allied Powers to the Turkish and Greek delegates, we read, but were dissuaded by England and France. The Turks, including the Constantinople delegation from the Sultan and the Angora delegation from Kemal, strongly urged Greece to surrender Smyrna and eastern Thrace, it is said, and the Allies advised the same thing and offered to make important concessions. By beginning the present offensive the Greeks incur great responsibility, it is remarked in some circles, for they are warring despite "the solemn admonition" of the Allies, and since they can expect no aid, either financial or military, from the Allied Powers, there is a question of how long they can keep going. Some of the proposals of the London Conference which the Greeks oppose are that the Allies might consent to evacuate Constantinople and the Ismid Peninsula and limit the Allied occupation to Gallipoli and Chanak. Also the Allies would in these circumstances assent to the maintenance by Turkey of troops in Constantinople and to a Turkish right of free passage between Asia and Europe in the demilitarized zone of the Bosporus. Concessions are made to Turkey also in the matter of financial arrangements, but of especial interest is the section regarding the administration of Smyrna, which is a bitter pill to the Greeks, and reads as follows:



THE GENTLEMEN WITH THE DUSTERS.

The two Turkish delegations, official and Nationalist, fixing up the Sèvres Treaty. —*Evening News* (London).

> "The region called the vilayet of Smyrna would remain under Turkish sovereignty.
>
> "A Greek force would be maintained in Smyrna town, but in the rest of the sanjak order would be maintained by a *gendarmerie* with Allied officers, and recruited in proportion to the numbers and distribution of the population, as reported by an inter-Allied Commission. The same proportional arrangement equally, according to the report of the Commission, would apply to the administration.
>
> "A Christian governor would be appointed by the League of Nations and assisted by an elective assembly and an elective council. The Governor would be responsible for payment to the Turkish Government of annual sums expanding with the prosperity of the province.
>
> "These arrangements would in five years be open to review on the demand of either party by the League of Nations."

As to Kurdistan, the *communiqué* informs us that the Allies would be ready to consider the modification of the treaty in the sense conforming with the existing facts of the situation on condition of "facilities for local autonomies and the adequate protection of Kurdish and Assyro-Chaldean interests," and it is stated further that—

> "In regard to Armenia, the present stipulations might be adapted on condition of Turkey's recognizing the rights of Turkish-Armenians to a national home on the eastern frontiers of Turkey in Asia, and agreeing to accept the decision of a commission appointed by the Council of the League of Nations to examine on the spot the question of the territory equitably to be transferred for this purpose to Armenia."

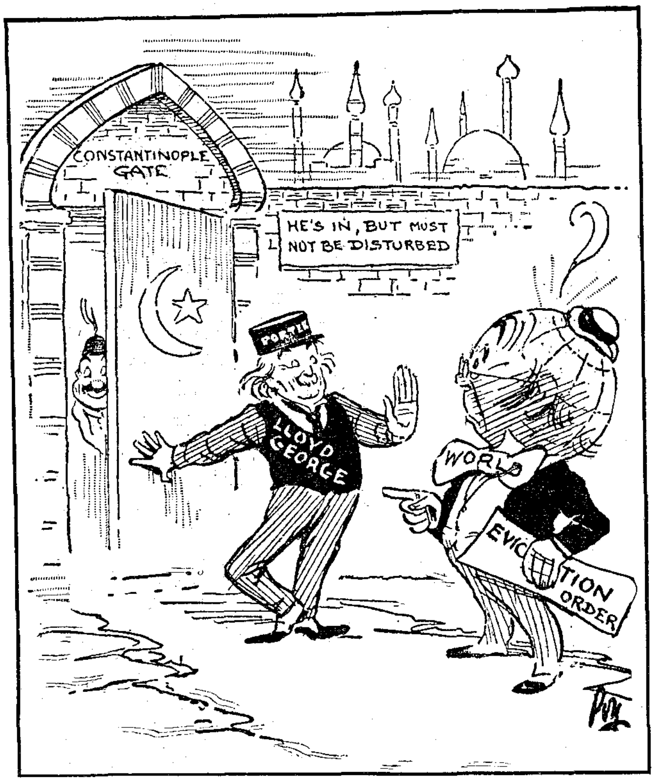
The one really unsatisfactory feature of the new plan, in the view of the London *Evening Standard*, is the "lack of protection for Christian populations in Asia Minor," but it must be regarded rather as "an attempt to avoid the worst incompatibilities than as an effort to combine all the perfections." Certainly it offers a brighter hope of something like permanent peace than did the original treaty, avers this London daily, which disclaims the "smallest tenderness for the Turk," tho it admits that—

> "From any point of view they are favorably treated. They lose Thrace, but they retain practical sovereignty of Constantinople; they get large financial concessions; the guaranties regarding control of the Straits are of a minimum character; and, tho the provisions regarding Smyrna give little hope of finality or satisfactory working, this part of the scheme is open to review five years hence.
>
> "In view of the recent attitude of Greece, it is with strictly limited satisfaction that we can regard her position as residuary legatee on a considerable scale. But the fact remains that, while Greece is 'ready for any sacrifice of blood and treasure to enforce the treaty,' no other Power shows such readiness. Under the revised arrangements, however, there is little chance of these territorial accretions being used to the detriment of the Allies."

The Turks have received generous concessions, says the

London *Daily Telegraph*, less on account of their own merits than because of circumstances, especially because of the feeling in England that "a generous revision of the Treaty of Sèvres may have a favorable influence upon the course of events in India." Also it is true that tho the Turkish Empire emerged from the war crusht and at the mercy of the victors, the good will even of a dismembered Turkey in Asia "can not be ignored by the Western Powers as a thing of small value," and this journal proceeds:

"Turkey is still capable of causing immense trouble; she is difficult to reach and restrain, strong by reason of her geographical position, and able, if actuated by ill will toward Great Britain, to involve this country in huge expense and large military preparations. France has found her position in Cilicia so troublesome and precarious that she has gladly come to an understanding with the Turks for her withdrawal, and no sensible Briton can question the cogency of the reasoning which has led the Allies to offer inducements to the Turks to give guarantees for their future good behavior. These new proposals, however, contain elements of potential danger to the very cause they are intended to serve—the stabilization of conditions in the Near East."



THE SUBLIME PORTER.

PORTER OF THE GATE—"Not to-day, thank you!"

—*Evening News* (London).

Having received the treaty proposals, the Greek and Turkish delegations were to present them to their respective Governments, but the London *Times* expresses the fear that "it must be taken for granted that we are still a long way from a final settlement of the treaty." Nevertheless—

"Both Greeks and Turks should, however, recognize that the Allies are not disposed to brook further indefinte delays. It may be added that, in the case of Greece, conspicuous reluctance to facilitate the complete conclusion of peace will react injuriously upon her best interests. If the Greeks precipitate further hostilities they will receive no encouragement, financial or otherwise, from the Allies, and they may jeopardize the innumerable advantages they still derive from the Treaty. The Turks may equally be counseled to remember that neither truculence nor procrastination will serve them in the long run. They sought better treatment and they have got it, but only on condition that they accept the new proposals of the Allies as a whole without any more hesitation or intrigue."

From the French point of view we have the statement of "Pertinax," political editor of the *Echo de Paris*, that France "obtained satisfaction" in the matter of Turkey, because, yielding to the insistence of the French, Premier Lloyd George no longer persisted in the Greek enterprise in which Mr. Venizelos had succeeded in engaging him, and which "aimed at nothing less than to transform the kingdom of Athens, which is above all a sea country and trading country, into a vast continental empire, controlling the major part of Anatolia and eventually Constantinople." The Allies wisely abandoned such an undertaking which could only prove a costly mistake, according to "Pertinax," and now, far from conspiring to destroy what remains of the ancient Ottoman order, they purpose to keep it fast. Says the Paris *Temps:*

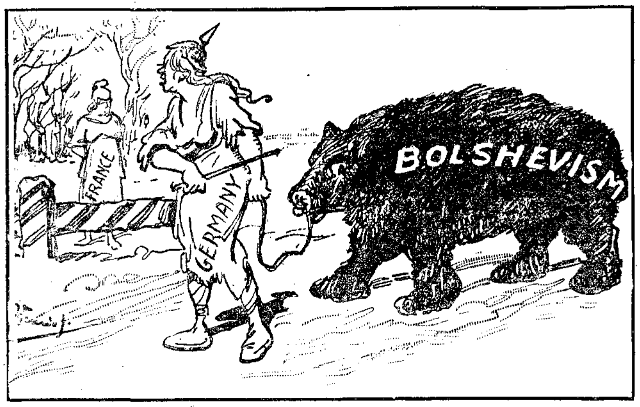
"Before leaving London Mr. Briand received the Turkish delegation from Angora, and the announcement is made of an agreement for the immediate cessation of hostilities between French troops and the Nationalist Turks. The agreement bears also on the prompt evacuation of Cilicia, the exchange of prisoners, and the protection of the Armenians. . . . While Mr. Briand and his associates were able to reach an understanding with the Turks, it appears that the government of King Constantine was not very successful in defending Greek interests in the Orient. Neither their cries of 'No surrender' nor the protests of the Greek War Minister Gounaris prevented the Allies from planning a complete revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. For the moment this revision results merely in certain rather unstable adjustments. But the capital fact is that England and France and Italy have got together to offer the Turkish nation the opportunity to resume its legitimate place. For long we have exhorted them to this return of reason, and we have never given up hope. We shall patiently await the full fruition of this action. Let us add only that the true friends of Hellenism are those who from the beginning counseled Greece against wishing for the impossible, and who later urged Greece to make the best of things. But the gods take away common sense from those whom they would destroy, and give them by way of exchange a Tino."

A NEW FOREIGN POLICY FOR FRANCE—America's "actual" abandonment of the Treaty of Versailles is counted as a contributory cause in some quarters for the "visit of courtesy" of Mr. René Viviani to Washington, and certain French editors appear as a kind of salvage corps with suggestions about a new foreign policy for France. Among the most definite proposals is that France should be the link between the democracy of Great Britain and that of the United States, as is outlined in the Paris *Matin*, where the hope is exprest that the journey of Mr. Viviani will prove to be the first manifestation of the new policy. Instead of setting things forward, we are told, the Treaty of Versailles has put them back, and it is recalled that on the morrow of the armistice France had a choice of two foreign policies. She could have taken her guaranties in Germany, namely, the reorganization of the Empire, the autonomy of the Rhineland, general disarmament, money guaranties, duties, railroads, etc. Or she might have the joint guaranty of her Allies for indispensable reparations and the defense of her frontier. "Of the two policies, I chose the second," declared Mr. Clemenceau with confidence, and "I am sure of the entire cooperation of our Allies." As a matter of fact, France has got nothing "one way or the other"; but to concern itself only with the immediate present, this Paris daily proceeds:

"Now that the work of Versailles is finally repudiated in America, we must get back to reality and reason. It is useless to count upon an alliance, so let us endeavor to organize cooperation. Between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family, which are separated by so many interests, France should form the connecting link. Our common claims against Germany will oblige us to maintain in the coming year a closer and closer alliance with England. Such a policy would not perhaps be without danger for us and for the peace of the world if at the same time we were not assured of a close understanding with the United States. France alone, through the warmth of her feeling and her unselfishness, can bring about this association of the three great democracies of the world."

THE BOLSHEVIK-GERMAN PARTNERS

COMMUNIST UPRISINGS IN GERMANY are blamed on Moscow by a practically unanimous Berlin press, and some newspapers flatly accuse the Russian official representative in Berlin, a Mr. Kopp, and his staff, of being the instigators of these disturbances, and so demand their expulsion. But this seems to the French press very much like Satan rebuking sin, for they believe that the Germans started Bolshevism in Russia, kept it going with German gold, and are at this moment trying to spread the infection in Allied lands in order to weaken them. Thus the Paris *Matin* relates that a secret war has been conducted from Berlin by the Pan-Germans ever since the armistice, and the two great weapons employed are the furtherance of Bolshevism in foreign countries and the special financial organization of Germany. The German propaganda service, which was so active during the war, was thoroughly reorganized at the cessation of hostilities, we are now told, and has had enormous financial resources at its disposal. The methods of procedure are various, but all are aimed to realize definite German objectives, and *Le Matin* tells us that when the day comes on which we understand the profounder meaning of the word Bolshevism, we shall find that on the original Russian stock were artificially grafted certain pro-German methods of action which soon became the animating purpose of Bolshevism. Then it will be admitted that Bolshevik propaganda in the Entente countries was the camouflage of Pan-German activities adapted first to meet the armistice conditions, and then the "dear, delightful peace of the Treaty of Versailles." We read then:



GERMANY AND HER RUSSIAN BEAR.

"If you insist too strongly on reparations, I'll set this bear on you."

—*La Democratie Nouvelle* (Paris).

"But even now things have gone far enough so that we can see how Bolshevik activities in the west have served Pan-German interests without bringing the slightest benefit to the Russian people. It is now quite clear that the Bolshevik propaganda unleashed in England and in France directly after the armistice was a weighty factor in preventing the intervention of the Allies in Germany when Berlin first neglected to meet her engagements. Intervention at that time would have been justified, necessary, and easy, and would have saved us from our present difficulties."

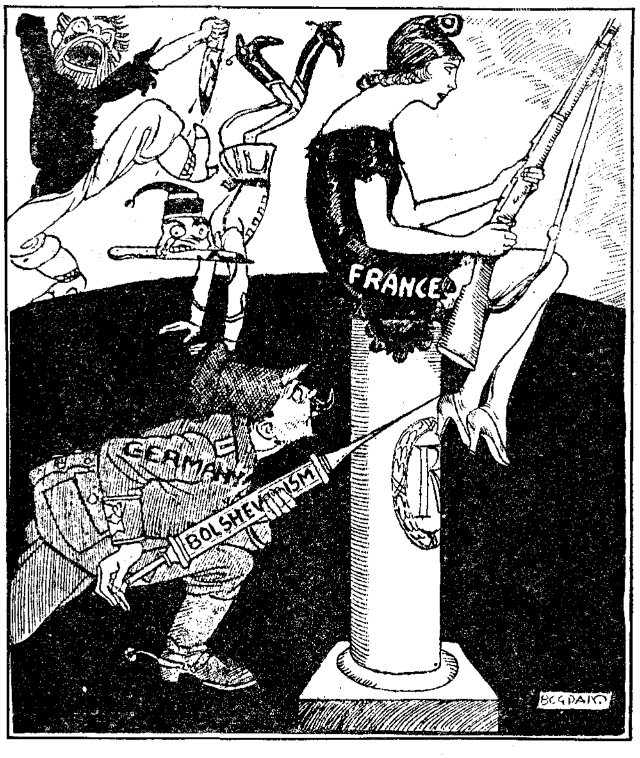
An additional pro-German purpose of Bolshevik propaganda, we read, was to set Germany on a higher economic level than other countries by artificially causing a systematic increase in salaries in the Entente countries so that the greater number of these now find themselves in a condition which makes production much more costly than in Germany. This fact contributes not a little to the present business crisis of which workmen in Allied countries were the first victims, and *Le Matin* proceeds:

"Our British friends especially will find themselves more and more forced by events to recognize that one of the causes of their great industrial crisis lies in the fact that British salaries have risen so much higher than German salaries. The result is that in the upset conditions of British manufacture German manufacture is by comparison in a much more favorable state. This upset is in large measure the consequence of Bolshevik activities in Great Britain which were stimulated by the negotiations of Mr. Krassin in London."

As to the influence of German gold in Bolshevik movements, *Le Matin* tells us that Edward Bernstein, the German Social-Democrat leader, who is a sincere opponent of Prussian militarism, recently declared that he had positive information that in 1917 the German General Staff furnished Lenine—one of the few real Russians who are at the head of the Bolsheviki—with at least 50,000,000 gold marks. Advices from all sources, moreover, enable us to realize that in the highly active branches of Bolshevik organization the members are almost exclusively pro-German or actually German masquerading under Russian cognomens. Of the financial weapon used by the Pan-Germans in their "invisible war" we are told:

"For a long time, it has sustained a system of credit that gives remarkable elasticity to German trade and finance. This banking organization has a special characteristic in that it was conceived not solely to reap financial benefit, but also to foster the realization of the Pan-German policy. It is of high importance to recognize that Germany is still, now and to-day, the one Power which has at its command throughout the world a financial organization working systematically toward the consummation of a concrete political program long ago formulated. When this fact is realized it will be easy to understand how some dozens of men through their monopoly of action can exercise in the financial world—particularly in the field of exchange—a genuinely universal influence. The Deutsche Bank is the base of this formidable organization, and a proof of its Pan-German power is afforded in the business of the Bagdad railway, which it carried on as long ago as 1888. . . . . . .

"The German bank organization is the more influential because in all cities of the world, especially in London and New York, it has the support of big financiers who, tho born German, have been naturalized as English or American citizens, but who work hand in glove with the directing powers of Berlin. It is well known to the initiate that the New York group strongly encouraged Mr. Wilson's inclination to impose an armistice before the complete military defeat of Germany, despite the will of the American people formally manifested in the general elections of November, 1918."



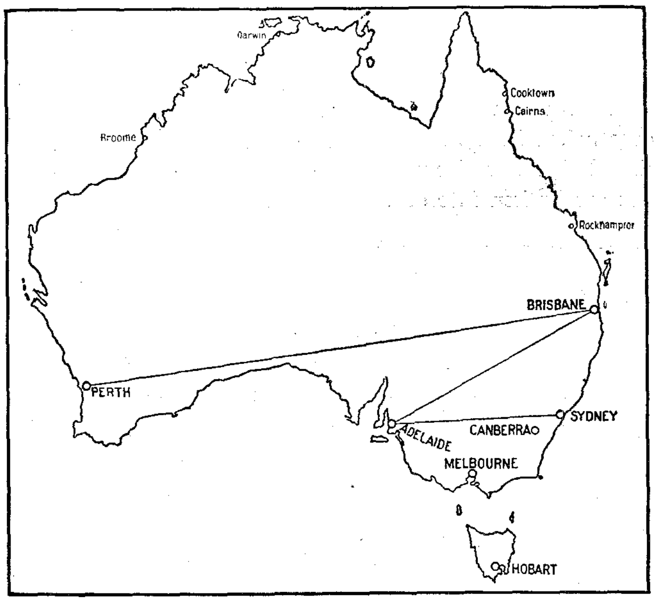
THE POISONED NEEDLE.

GERMAN FRITZ—"While France is so intent on execution of the Peace Treaty, I'll inject this serum supplied by the firm of Lenine, Trotzky & Co."

—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

IS A WHITE AUSTRALIA UNFEASIBLE?

NOT FOR A THOUSAND YEARS will Australia be fully populated if settlement there is managed on the basis of past policy, it is said, and while no one questions the right of the Australians to preserve the purity of the white race, it may well be asked whether a white Australia is a feasible proposition. This inquiry does not proceed from a Japanese organ, as might be surmised, but from the English Singapore *Straits Times*, which points out that what is known as the northern territory of Australia is subtropical, and many claim the white man can never flourish there, as he flourishes in cooler climes, as a manual laborer. He may guide other races and work them through his capital, and it may pay him well to do so, but "there is no other way in which the territory may be peopled and its potentialities of wealth developed." It seems to this Singapore daily, therefore, that lines of demarcation should be drawn and some parts of the continent should be held exclusively for the white races while others should be thrown open to the colored. The answer to this suggestion is, of course, that the colored races would soon outnumber the white enormously and so become a menace. This may be true, but it will be worth while for Australia to consider the opposite risk of non-settlement of the country, and *The Straits Times* proceeds:



THE PERIL TO WHITE AUSTRALIA.

"This great country has six State capitals and a proposed Federal capital. All seven are south of the top line. Six are south of the middle line. Five, including the proposed Federal capital, are south of the bottom line. This is Australia's way of telling the world that the North and Center are quite unfit for a white man to live in, and are only suitable for brown or black settlement. And the black-brown world doesn't miss the point." —*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

"If colored colonists were welcomed in certain parts of the continent, the Chinese would be fine material. They settle down readily, as they have done in Malaya. They are content that others should govern as long as they get simple justice and liberty to follow their own customs. In a generation or two they might be loyal Australians, ready to fight for their country. One can speak with less knowledge of the Japanese. Like the Chinese they tenaciously preserve their racial identity, but we are not sure that they are as content to live peacefully under a government which gives them justice. We have a great many Chinese in Malaya who have become British subjects in the full sense of the term; but always one wonders whether that may not be explained by the comparative political impotency of China."

Suppose the "full awakening" of China, which is so often mentioned, were to take place, and suppose the new China pursued an aggressive policy, would the sympathies of the British Chinese be with the land of their origin or the land of their adoption? asks this Singapore newspaper, and it explains:

"That is one phase of the question that Australia will have to consider in relation both to Chinese and Japanese. They would have less anxiety, perhaps, if they offered great facilities for Indian settlement in the northern territory, yet it would be easy to state obstacles to that also. We have no kind of doubt that parts of Australia will have to be opened to Asiatic immigration, but the sovereign rights of the British founders of the country can never be called in question and will be guarded by the whole Empire, if Australian policy has, in the meantime, done justice to the natural land hunger of other races."

The Straits Times was drawn into these reflections by a statement in the London *Times* that "strategically Australia lost the war, and the map of the Pacific was changed to a disadvantage, giving a possible foe plentiful harbors within three days' sail of her coast-line." The possible foe, of course, is Japan, *The Straits Times* reminds us, and the strategic loss results from the Japanese acquisition of the Marshall and Caroline Islands. Always bearing in mind that such discussions are "academic and imply no suspicion of the purity of Japanese motives," we are told that there are other islands nearer to Australia than the Marshall and Carolines, and it does not follow that Australia is "in danger, tho possible menace is brought much nearer to her." But one must look at the whole position in a broad human spirit, and, so considered, Australia's moral position is not found to be very strong by this Singapore journal, which continues:

"She has a population of about six millions on a continent of nearly three million square miles—or roughly an average of two persons to the square mile. For contrast, Japan, including the islands close to it, has an area of 260,738 square miles and a population of 57,000,000, or substantially over 200 to the square mile. What one realizes is that no force tends more to the production of war than pressure of population upon the means of subsistence. Also, we think, it is necessary to bear in mind that the moral right to possession of any territory is the will and the power to use it advantageously. No race has a right to play dog in the manger at the expense of others. Australians are reminding us that they made great sacrifices and fought most gallantly in the Great War. Their service can never be forgotten, and they have a right to ask whether the Empire they fought for will stand by them if they are in danger. Unquestionably it will if they make fair use of their vast country, but it would be impossible for the Empire to stand permanently in support of three million square miles being jealously held for the use of six million souls, while in other countries hundreds per square mile were gasping for the means of subsistence."

What is more, we read further, Australians have "not always been wise," and labor has passed laws in the country which "make it difficult for a white man, a citizen of the Empire, to enter Australia and do the best he can for himself." Immigration is invited but "so hedged with conditions" that the people who wish to immigrate—mostly those who find England, Scotland, or Ireland too crowded—have to turn their thoughts elsewhere." This daily adds:

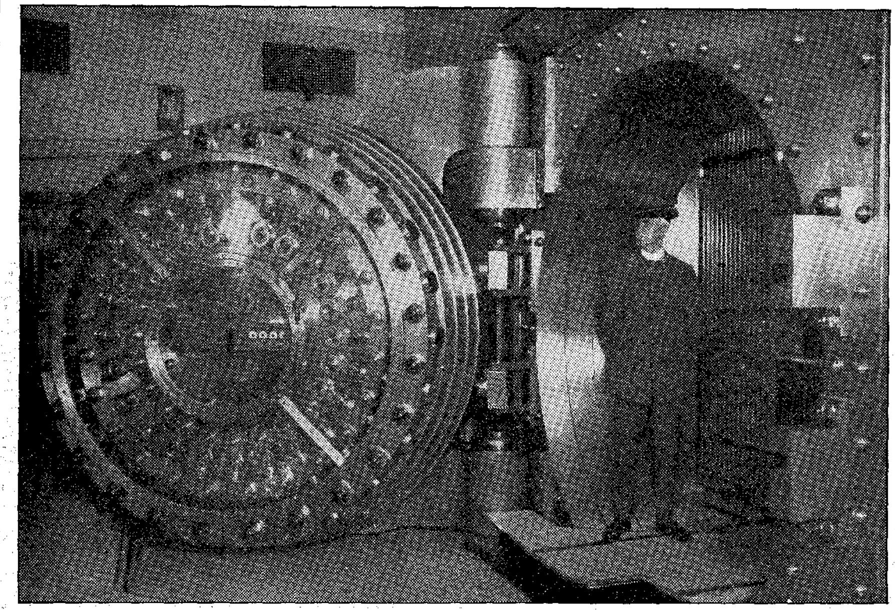
"We realize, of course, that the Australians have a right to resist the dumping of thousands of penniless men and women in their country, because these would become a burden upon them or would so overcrowd the labor market that employment at pay which permits of a decent standard of life would become unprocurable. But the point is whether Australia has made the efforts to increase population which the vastness of its area demands, and which even the simple doctrine of self-preservation recommends. It is capable of becoming the greatest country in the world—greater, even, some believe, than the United States of America, tho the area of these States is about one-sixth more. There are a hundred million people in the United States, and when Australia has half as many it need fear no foe."

Meanwhile, we find the Australian press applauding Senator Millen's widely quoted statement that racial purity must be maintained "to the very point of death," and that "the White Australia Doctrine holds the world's respect, tho for the moment it offends the great and courageous nation of Japan, which does not understand it."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

GUARDING THE CASH

THE BURGLAR has had to abdicate lately, in favor of the bandit. The opening or wrecking of the safes or vaults of large banks is rarely heard of to-day. There are daring bank-robbers, but they carry off cash from open vaults or from the teller's desks in broad daylight. Vault protection is now at a high degree of efficiency. A contributor to *Export American Industries* (New York) tells us that wealth is more adequately guarded than ever before in the history of banking, by ingenious electrical devices designed to give warning in various directions when the vaults are broken into or tampered with. Without the electrical warning systems, connected, in larger cities, with a central protective company, or in smaller towns, with the homes of bank officials or the police-station, the strongest bank vault is not secure against attack. We read:



THIS NEW YORK BANK-VAULT DOOR WEIGHS THIRTY-EIGHT TONS

And is so made as to "resist burning and drilling or tearing with crowbars and sledge-hammers."

"Electrical vault protection naturally divides itself into three classes. In one type, the general surface of the vault is wired and a protection placed over the face of the door which, if tampered with, rings a warning in the local police-station or in the homes of bank executives. This arrangement frequently depends upon making a circuit or connection between electric wires which could be easily broken by a skilful bank-robber.

"Another system is that in which the entire exterior, sides, top, and bottom of the vault are wired and a layer of wires put on the door itself, or a wood door placed outside the steel door, all connected to ring in a central station. If an alarm is recorded in the central station, two watchmen are at once dispatched to the bank, where they are admitted by the bank watchman or enter by means of access with which they have been provided. They make an inspection and frequently succeed in capturing the robbers or frightening them away.

"A third system consists of layers of wire preferably built into the concrete as the walls are constructed, also in the roof, the floor, and in the structure of the door, for which the current is supplied by suitable batteries. The batteries themselves are located within the vault. There is also an indicator on the outside of the vault together with a powerful gong which is kept from ringing only when the current is flowing through all these wires. As soon as this current is tampered with in any way, the gong is sounded. Some special advantages of this system are as follows:

"The gong-box on the outside of the building is located at some point which is difficult of access and if reached can not be tampered with unless the gong is released. Within the gong are very small balancing plates which can be tipped by the slightest weight, thereby releasing the electric current. This is an advantage in case an attempt is made to deaden the gong by pouring in sand or some similar commodity. If the batteries run down, the gong is released, since it is controlled by a spring which is only held in check by a live magnetic attraction which automatically disappears the instant the strength of the current varies in the slightest degree.

"Like the central station or man-power guard system the wiring arrangements can be attached to all of the combinations on the door so that should these be turned to the slightest degree, the warning is given. The arrangement of the wiring in the vault walls is such that if any heat is applied, even in the smallest degree, the gong is released. This type of electric system requires an inspection each morning and should be tested at intervals to make sure that it is in order. Various devices for special wiring have been invented. Layers of tin-foil separated by very thin sheets of gutta-percha, which cause a connection to be made or broken, as the case may be, at the sightest application of heat or pressure, are one form, and various modifications of the principle are the basis of several of the systems most generally employed. Special batteries have been invented which will last without refilling for as long as ten years, and these do away with some of the risks."

Electrical protection is the final form of protection, but the construction of the vaults is of the utmost importance. Hard stone concrete for the protective wall is desirable. Concrete gains its strength not only from the mixture of materials but from metal bars embedded in it. These bars or beams should be turned around the sides so that the metal in the top, sides, and bottom of the vault is all connected, but the bars connecting these rods should be so placed that it is impossible to get an explosive behind the reenforcement work and blow off the entire concrete side. A concrete vault should stand on its own base, which should go down to the very foundation of the bank building. To quote further:

"The steel vault itself, within the concrete protective walls, must be capable of resisting attack no matter how directed. To accomplish this, the vault has to be considered under two sections, the door and vestibule, and the general lining. The lining must first of all have sufficient metal in it to make it a difficult undertaking to break it open. Next it should be constructed with materials that will resist burning and drilling or tearing with crowbars and sledge-hammers. Linings are constructed by two methods to achieve this result: First, a laminated construction, that is, a number of layers of metal of different qualities screwed together. The other method is to use extra thick plates of special steel, such as manganese steel, which contains sufficient strength within itself. In the laminated construction the vaults are built up of alternate layers of open-hearth steel, which is a soft, readily drillable or cuttable material, and layers of five-ply steel. This construction is planned so that a drill will go through one layer rapidly at such a speed that when it comes to the next layer the force of the contact will dull the drill.

"In addition to guarding against drill attacks, a non-burnable plate is introduced to protect against heat applications in the form of oxyacetylene flame or the electric arc. By increasing the carbon component in steel and by the addition of copper and similar metals great heat resistance can be obtained. The further addition of aluminum is also of assistance.

"Vault doors and vestibules are an important feature. The door is practically a thickening of the lining at the one point and is constructed of a series of layers of metal complying with the various protective requirements, all attached to one large casting of steel which forms the outer shell of the door. To this foundation are attached the bolt frames and bolts which lock the door into the vestibule, the controlling mechanism, etc. Where great thickness in a door is required, fully 50 per cent. of the thickness is made up of a fire-resisting cement, inside an outer steel shell, thereby reducing the weight of the door and giving it also excellent insulating qualities. The door is controlled in its vestibule by means of time-locks, two to four movements, so that if any one breaks down, the others will release the door at the given time. There is also a combination known to a few bank officials which will open the door. In very modern vaults, there is a periscope attachment to the side of the door frame which makes it impossible for any one other than the person setting the combination to see it. There is usually a second door to the vault for emergency uses."

A POWERFUL NEW SOLVENT

THE universal solvent, the alchemist's dream of a liquid that should dissolve alike metals, stone, wood, earth, minerals, and every solid thing, is almost realized in a new liquid, with remarkable properties, described before the students of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Nebraska, on February 24 last. We quote a bulletin of the American Chemical Society as abstracted in *The American Exporter* (New York), using the report made by Dr. Victor Lenher, professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. We read:

"Tests have shown that selenium oxychlorid, as the solvent is called, dissolves rubber, glues, enamels, hydrocarbons, and many other substances which hitherto have been regarded as most resistant to all chemical agencies except fire.

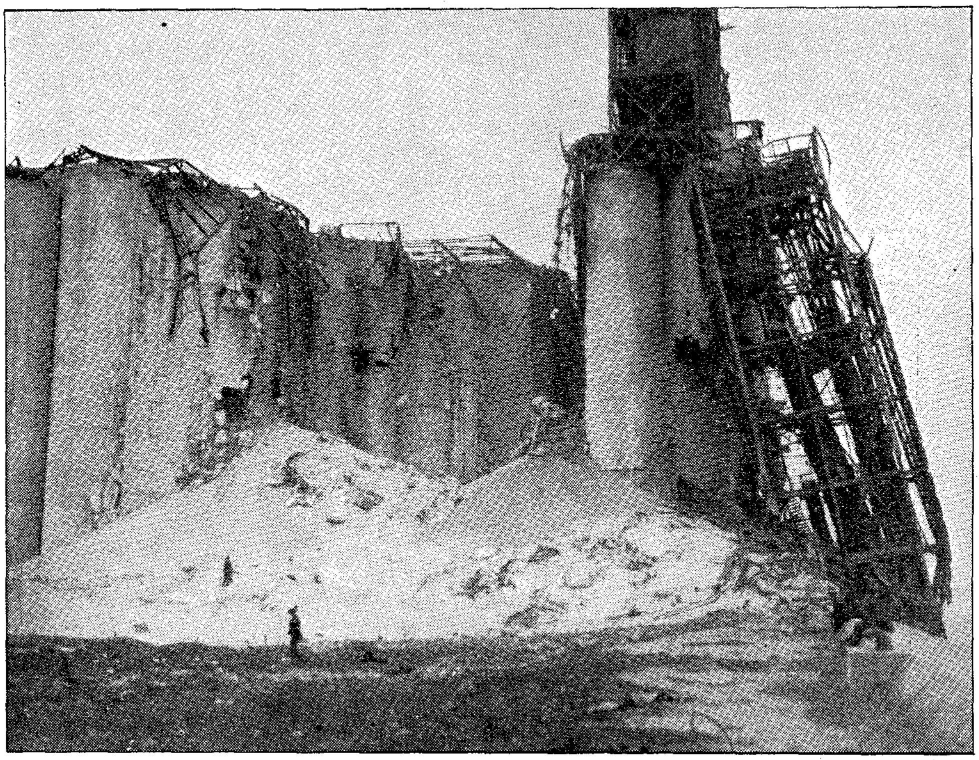
"Such products as redmanol, bakelite, and condensite, which are used as substitutes for amber in the making of tobacco pipes and for many other industrial purposes and have been until now regarded as insoluble in all known solvents, are readily dissolved by selenium oxychlorid, according to the announcement of Dr. Lenher. By its use ordinary paints, varnishes, and shellacs can be removed from furniture and carriages and other objects without injuring the wood, and enamels can be taken from automobiles completely without affecting the steel body.

"'Its solvent powers are so vigorous,' said Dr. Lenher, 'that it will remove the bitumen from soft coal, but will not attack the pure carbon of anthracite. The coconut charcoal in the gas-mask,' continued Dr. Lenher, 'can be activated by this new reagent by treatment at ordinary temperatures, which is a considerable advance over the older steam activation at a white heat.'

"The use of activated charcoal in the extraction of gasoline from natural gas is one which is interesting chemists to-day, as it will tend to increase the supply of fuel for motor-vehicles, and still leave the gas available for household and industrial purposes."

ELECTRIC DUST-EXPLOSIONS

DUST-EXPLOSIONS can occur in any industrial plant where flammable dusts are created during the operating process. Explosions resulting in large losses of life, foodstuffs, and property have taken place in grain-elevators, flour-mills, cereal- and feed-mills, starch-factories, sugar-refineries, cocoa and chocolate plants, and similar industries. Disastrous explosions of "aluminum dust" and "hard-rubber dust" have recently attracted attention. Reports of explosions in wood-working establishments, paper-mills, woolen-mills, and spice-mills have also been received. Since May, 1919, at least seven such explosions occurred in the United States and Canada, resulting in the loss of eighty-eight lives and damage running into the millions. Recently, we are told by David J. Price, of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, writing in *The Journal of Electricity and Western Industry* (San Francisco), attention has been attracted to the large number of dust explosions and fires associated with the use of electrical appliances and equipment. Some have occurred in plants where the equipment has been installed in accordance with standard requirements, and where methods considered safe were being followed. Many have occurred in up-to-date plants in which every advantage had been taken of the science of milling-engineering, and where precautionary methods were generally adopted. He continues:



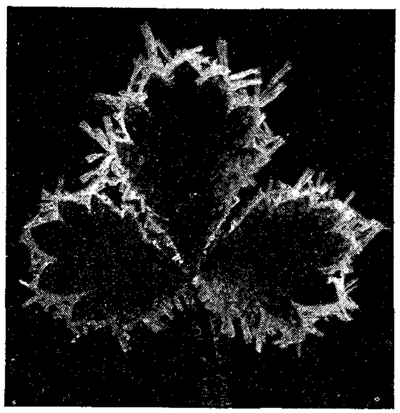
Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

DUST DID IT.

This is the way the largest grain elevator in the world, in Chicago, looked after the $10,000,000 grain-dust explosion of March 19, in which four men were killed and several injured. Part of the elevator may be saved because the upper walls were purposely made lighter to form a vent of least resistance and relieve the solider and costlier lower portion, made of steel and concrete.

"It is generally understood that dust-explosions have been caused by use of matches, open flames, or lanterns in dusty atmospheres. These may be considered as the simple or common causes as distinguished from the mechanical or operating causes. It now develops that electrical sparks will ignite dust, that the use of electric bulbs in dust-clouds may result in an explosion if the bulb is broken, and that static electric charges may easily cause such explosions.

"A dust-explosion behaves very much like a gas-explosion. It requires a certain mixture of dust and air, together with an external source of ignition, just the same as the mixture of gas

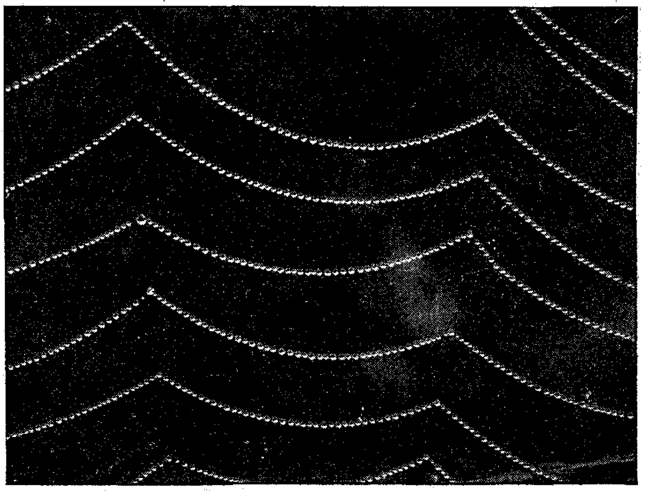


FROST ON A BLACKBERRY SPRAY.

and air. Just as gas and air must be intimately mixed and in proper proportions, in the cylinder of an internal combustion-engine, so these dusts must be in suspension in the air as a cloud, intimately mixed with air, and in certain proportions. Neither the mixture of gas and air nor that of dust and air will explode until it comes in contact with a flame or some other source of heat sufficient to cause it to ignite. It has been determined that an explosion will propagate in an atmosphere containing from 0.023 to 0.032 ounces of coal-dust per cubic foot of air. Since experimental work has shown that the grain-dusts are even more flammable than coal-dust, it may be inferred that a less quantity of grain-dust is required per cubic foot than of coal-dust.

"Much work has been done to determine the relative ignition temperatures of the dusts, and it has been found that dextrin and starch can be ignited with a temperature as low as 540° C. and will propagate flame at from 800° to 900° C.

"Dust-explosions have resulted from the ignition of the dust by electric sparks from motors, switches, blown fuses, or defective electric equipment. In one instance an explosion was caused by an electric spark from a blown fuse in a plant manufacturing oil-cake, resulting in the loss of thirty-nine lives and injuries to 101 others. The investigators concluded that 'the explosion was caused by the bursting of an uncovered fuse on a temporary switchboard at the very moment when a dust-cloud was formed by the breaking of a large disintegrator belt.' This belt was six inches wide and ran at a speed of 5,000 feet per minute. From the statement of the workmen it appeared that when the belt broke it caused a cloud of dust like a fog for a minute or two, due to the dislodging of accumulations of dust on girders, machinery, and plant equipment."



Photographs from the Bray Studios, by courtesy of "Popular Science Monthly," New York.

NOT PEARLS, BUT DEWDROPS ON A SPIDER'S WEB.

Explosions of this nature, we are told, have also followed the introduction of extension lights into milling equipment where dust-clouds are present. In one case the lamp bulb was accidentally dropt into a grinding-machine, followed immediately by a flash of flame. In another the introduction of the extension into an elevator leg, where the lamp was broken, resulted in a violent explosion. Recently, an explosion occurred in one of the largest grain elevators in Buffalo, when the workmen permitted an extension light to be carried with the grain stream into the elevator pit. The writer goes on:

"Fires have originated in grain elevators from dust collecting on electric-lamp bulbs. If the lamps are located in dusty parts of the plant, the dust may accumulate on the globe and become heated to the point of incandescence. By falling upon combustible material on the floor a fire may result. This may account for some of the fires of 'mysterious origin' in the large grain elevators of this country during recent months.

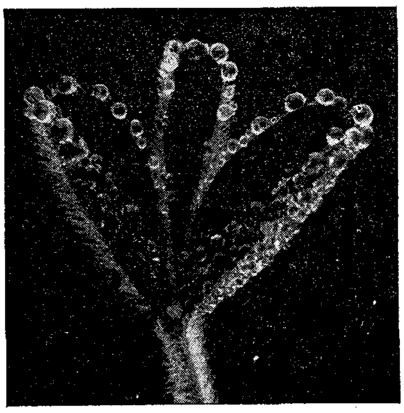
"'Static electricity' has appeared prominently as a cause of a large number of dust-explosions and fires. In the Pacific Northwest disastrous losses have been experienced from dust-explosions in threshing-machines during their operation in the harvest-fields. The wheat in that territory is infected with 'bunt' or 'stinking smut,' the dust of which is very flammable. It has been found that sparks of static electricity will ignite the smut-dust, resulting in explosion and fire. A complete system to conduct the static electricity to a common ground rod has been designed, and has proved effective.

"The friction of finely divided materials, with low moisture content, on wire screens or gauzes in certain types of milling equipment has permitted static electricity to accumulate, which results in the ignition of the dust on the interior of the equipment. A similar source of ignition may be presented by high-speed pulleys and belts operating in dusty atmospheres."

A TUBERCULOSIS VACCINE IN SIGHT?

VACCINE OR SERUM TREATMENTS for tuberculosis have been devised and tried so many times without practical success that medical men have become more than usually skeptical about announcements of the kind. *Science* (New York) thinks it worth while to quote an interview with Professor Calmette, subdirector of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, in which he holds forth hope that the long-sought remedy may at last have been found, or at least that progress is being made toward that end. The interview was obtained by the *Petit Journal* (Paris) and is reported in English in *The Times* (London). We read in *Science:*

"Professor Calmette was careful to tell his interviewer not to proclaim too widely that a cure has been found. 'We are only at the dawn,' he said. 'The possibilities are vast, I can assure you, but we have still much work before us . . . in following the pathway which now lies open before us and which will lead us perhaps to a splendid realization of our hopes. Hope is now permissible.' Professor Calmette then gave an account of the results of his researches and those of Dr. Guérin, which proved that cattle and monkeys could be given immunity. A vaccine has been found for cattle. Experiments lasting over many months have given results said to be of importance. Professor Calmette stated that in a certain stable they placed five known tuberculous cows. With them were housed ten heifers, four of which had not been give an effective vaccine, and the other six had been vaccinated. The trial lasted for thirty-four months, some of the cattle being revaccinated each year. At the end of the time, when the beasts were slaughtered, it was found that of the four unvaccinated heifers three showed advanced tuberculosis. Of the six vaccinated beasts the two which had been vaccinated only once had distinct signs of the disease, but the four animals which had been vaccinated three times, altho they had been in constant company with the tuberculous companions for thirty-four months, showed no trace of the disease. Further experiments on a large scale are now going on. To find out whether

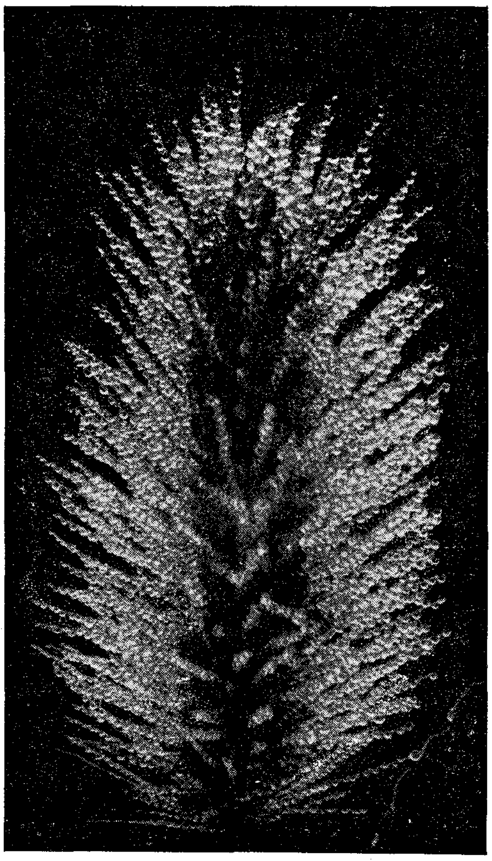


DEW ON STRAWBERRY-LEAVES.

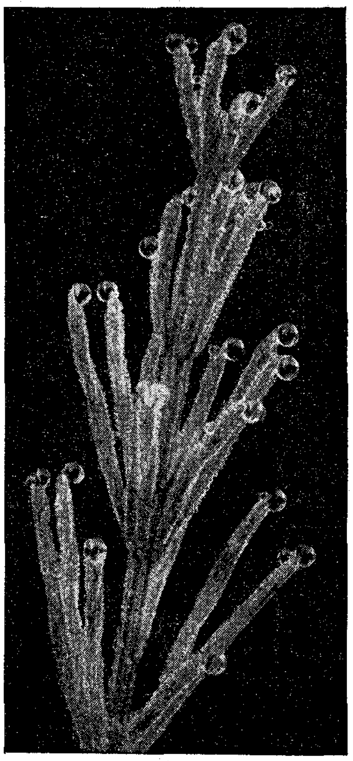
this vaccine is capable of being applied to man, experiments will be necessary on chimpanzees and anthropoid apes. These animals do not take kindly to temperate climates, and Professor Calmette and his collaborators have therefore decided to build an experimental laboratory in French Guinea. The Pasteur Institute has obtained the concession of Rooma Island, four miles from Konakry, for their researches, and the Governor of Western Africa has put at the institute's disposal from the 1921 budget about $30,000, with which the laboratories will be constructed. The researches of the scientific missions will take some years, and the estimated expenditure is $25,000 a year."

PHOTOGRAPHS OF DEW—Most of the beauties of nature can be studied at leisure, and be reproduced by pen and brush, as well as by the camera. But the tiny crystals of frost and snow melt as we look at them and their symmetry is built up on so small a scale that it is difficult for the unaided eye to appreciate it. So Mr. Wilson Alwyn Bentley, of Jericho, Vt., has been using microscope and camera together to note and reproduce these tiny and evanescent formations, until, as *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York) tells us, he has become an expert authority on the subject of dew, hoarfrost, snow-crystals, and rain-drops. He has secured more than 2,000 microphotographs of snow-crystals, some of which are so perfect that they are often mistaken for drawings. Dew, says Mr. Bentley, is the result of the slowing down of the molecules of water in the air when the sun's heat is withdrawn. And while we talk about dew falling, it really rises more than it falls. The earth, the plants themselves, and the air immediately around the plants furnish the moisture that turns into dew. In winter, we read in *The Popular Science Monthly*, "the dew often freezes as it forms, and the result is hoarfrost. When seen under the microscope the frozen dewdrops are oblong and not globular in shape." The accompanying pictures are a few of the many hundreds taken by Mr. Bentley.

DEWDROPS ON GRASS—SEEN THROUGH A MICROSCOPE.



DEW ON FIELD GRASS.



DEWDROPS ON THE TIP ENDS OF "MARE'S-TAIL" GRASS.

SCHOOL PUNISHMENTS

CANING ON THE HAND as a school punishment was generally condemned at a recent meeting of the British Medical Officers of Schools Association, reported in *The British Medical Journal* (London). The occasion was a paper by Dr. H. T. Nash, who had elicited expressions of opinion from other medical officers of schools by circulating a list of questions. Says the paper just named, referring, of course, to conditions in the British Isles:

"Chastisement in school is most commonly administered by means of the cane, the birch, and, in Scotland, the tawse—a leather strap with a fringelike end. Occasionally, Dr. Nash has found a flat or round ruler, or even a fives bat, employed. The cane, which is the instrument most generally employed in State-provided schools, may inflict great pain and cause much bruising; it is exceeded in these respects only by the ash stick.

"The birch, still the approved instrument in many public schools, stings severely at the time, but the effect is more transient and the bruising less marked. The fives bat and the flat ruler do not cause undue pain unless brought down on their narrow edge, but the round ruler should be put out of court altogether. As for the site of application, Dr. Nash insisted that the buttocks are much safer and more effective than the hand; thanks to the strength of the gluteal muscles, it is all but impossible to do serious damage unless there is actual breach of the skin. Dr. Nash had not come across a single instance of damage through the application of the rod to the buttocks; the hind part of the thigh, however, is very tender, and again, if the punishment is inflicted higher in the back, there is danger of injuring a rib.

"Boxing a child's ears is to be unhesitatingly condemned, altho it is true that few cases of rupture of the tympanum have been recorded. Dr. Nash said that he had seen grave damage done by the use of the cane on the hand—in one case such as to impair musical ability, at least during school age. With one exception, all who had replied to his questions condemned caning on the hand."

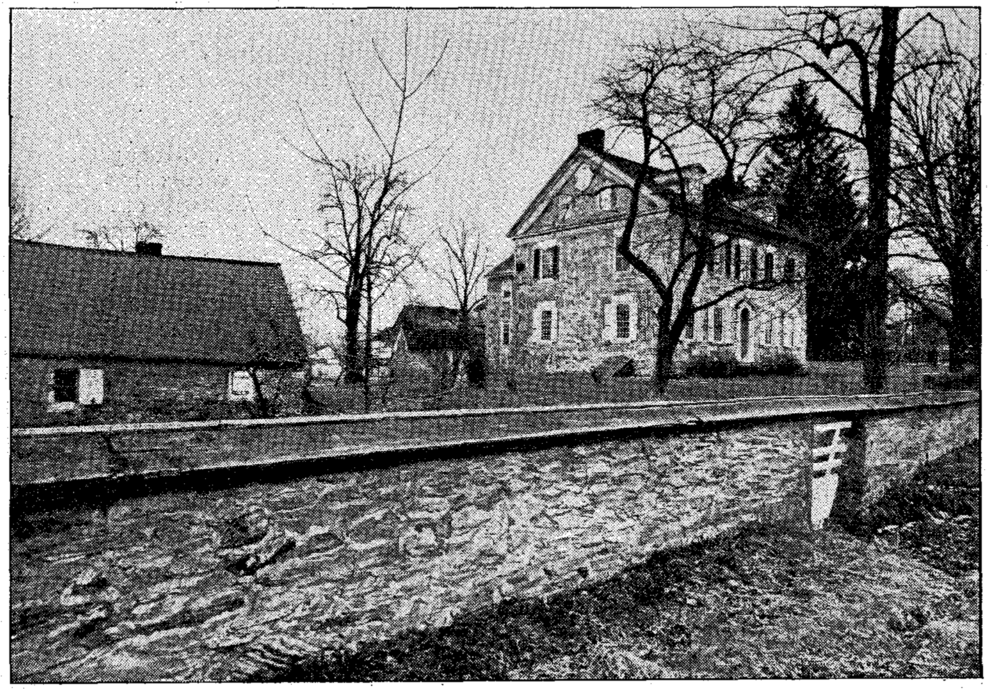
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 71

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

COLONIAL INHERITANCE IN ARCHITECTURE

SIDNEY SMITH SEEMED TO SCARE all the self-esteem out of our ancestors. When he contemptuously asked, "Who reads an American book or goes to an American play or looks at an American statue?" we ceased to mention Washington Irving or John Howard Payne. When he pursued his inquires to constellations, drinking-cups, plates, coats, and blankets, asking who ever heard of such things from America, he probably put the blight on our future merchant marine. He didn't mention houses, because they are too cumbrous to export, and he hadn't seen one. Yet something, if not his words, led us to think ill even of our early architecture, tho in architecture, says A. Lawrence Kocher, "results were achieved which, a hundred and fifty years later, are looked back upon with pride and emulation." Writing in *The Architectural Record*, Mr. Kocher declares that "in architecture alone were models created which have outlived the generation in which they were conceived, and that serve as an inspiration for an age other than their own." But "the value of our architectural heritage has been but recently recognized," points out Mr. Kocher. Colonial art was succeeded by "the correct but unimaginative Greek revival" and later by "the vagaries of the Victorian period." Correct taste was so depleted that James Fergusson, the historian of architecture, was led at this time to write that "from the time of the earliest colonization of this country till after the termination of the War of 1812–14, there was hardly a single building erected in Northern America which is worthy of being mentioned as an example of architectural art." Mr. Kocher takes exception:



Photographs by courtesy of Prof. A. Lawrence Kocher.

THE COLONIAL FARMHOUSE.

"The formulas were simple, so that the builder or the amateur architect could very readily see the applications and put them to use." This is the Fisher dwelling near Reading, Pa.

"In our admiration of colonial architecture, it is easy to deceive ourselves as to the relative importance of the monuments erected during the years in which, as Cooper said, 'the nation was passing from the gristle to the bone.' We have no world-names of master builders or architects secure in the sense in which the cathedral builders or the designers of the Greenwich Hospital or of the Banqueting Hall are secure. Rather, America has the results and not the names of country carpenters and masons who built up a style which outlived its age by recognized merit and which brought forth men gifted with the recognition of the worth and appropriate use of materials and who understood the proprieties and the limitations of architectural design. To record the kinds of buildings in Pennsylvania during these years is the object of this paper.

"There are in Pennsylvania three distinct kinds of buildings which have their origin in the eighteenth century. They are: (1) the farmhouse; (2) the city residence; (3) the manor-house.

"Of the Pennsylvania farmhouse, the Fisher dwelling, near Reading, may be considered typical. The Fisher house was erected during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The outside walls are of stone, with gables at the lateral ends. There is a pedimented doorway at the center of the broad front and two regularly spaced windows on either side of the door opening. The windows have twenty-four lights on both the first and second floors. Paneled shutters are below, painted white in accordance with the custom dating from the time of the original erection; and louvered shutters are above, painted a shade of green resembling early spring foliage. The stone arch above the window openings deserves mention, because a similar form frequently occurs in houses throughout Pennsylvania. A flat arch is fashioned of cut stone, with the central key block of greater height than the adjoining stones. The cornice, which possesses a robustness in keeping with the rough stone walls, encircles the main portion of the dwelling. A modified and simpler form of cornice terminates the vertical walls of the wing that projects to the rear as an 'ell.' The gable roof, as exemplified in the Fisher house, was almost never used in English Georgian architecture. It is an indigenous feature that was probably suggested by the primitive log cabin. The enrichment of moldings of the cornice followed the membering of pediments on contemporary buildings, such as Port Royal, in Frankford, Philadelphia, and Woodford, in Fairmount Park."

The simplicity of the Pennsylvania house had, we are told, "the advantage of being adapted to design by the layman." Also:

"Due to its regularity and its slightly varying uniformity, rules were readily adopted to govern external ordnance. For instance, the height of the cornice was specified to be in proportion to the height of the building, and the size of the doorway in relation to the wall surface on which it was placed. The formulas were simple, so that the builder or the amateur architect could readily see the applications and put them to use.

"This same uncompromising simplicity of the colonial house was a disadvantage because it was so inflexible. While it was appropriate and thoroughly suited to the rugged life of the eighteenth century, it is not so well adapted to all of the involved requirements of our life to-day."

The city houses had to assume an appearance in keeping with their situation on the city thoroughfares. The Morris house of Philadelphia is taken as an example:

"The Morris house has three superposed stories, the lower two being similar in height, the upper considerably lower and with sash fitted with sixteen panes of glass instead of the twenty-four enframed in the sash of the lower stories. The almost exact square of the façade, which is forty feet two inches in width and thirty-four feet five inches in height, is given the effect of a greater breadth by the use of two horizontal bands between the two stories. The broad expanse of wall seems to need quoins to terminate the ends of the façade. A pleasing variegated texture and a heightened interest result from the Flemish bond of the brickwork with the dark headers and warm red stretchers. A clean-cut primness and dignity are added by the contrasting whiteness of wood and stone against the darker brick background.

"It is just such a city house as this that Dr. S. Weir Mitchell describes in 'Hugh Wynne': 'The house was of black and red brick, and double; that is, with two windows on each side of a white Doric doorway, having something portly about it. I use the word as Dr. Johnson defines it: a house of port, with a look of sufficiency, and, too, of ready hospitality.'"

The characteristic form assumed by the third type is summed up in Mount Pleasant, built in 1761 for the merchant and ship-owner James MacPherson:

"The gable-ended roof is here replaced by a hip roof of low pitch, which is surmounted by a balustrade of wood. The front façade is interrupted by a slightly projecting central pavilion crowned by a pediment, giving importance as well as adding dignity of mien to an otherwise regular and symmetrical treatment. The doorway is of ample size, with engaged Doric columns supporting a correctly proportioned Roman entablature and pediment. The Palladian window of the second story completes a composition which recalls the stair-tower of the old State-House in Philadelphia. It is probable that the grouping was suggested by the State-House, which in date preceded Woodford, Mount Pleasant, and Port Royal, all of which used the feature. The State-House tower was begun in 1750, while the apparently imitative examples range from 1756 to 1762. The feature may also be traced to Georgian antecedents, such as the entrance to the Manor-House at Rothwell, Northamptonshire, dating from 1720.

"The emphasis given to the central bay, with the concentration of interest massed at the doorway, is a most commendable method in design. It is generally recognized as being more correct to mass or concentrate ornament at a doorway and window than to scatter it. . . . . . .

"The grouping of the buildings at Mount Pleasant is exceptional. The main building, with its principal living-rooms, is in the center, flanked on either side by a separate and lesser building housing the rooms devoted to service. This was a favorite device in England in the eighteenth century. Isaac Ware illustrates such an arrangement and sets forth in his third book the manner in which this kind of group should be designed, stipulating that in a house of sixty-five-foot frontage the wings should stand twenty-eight feet distant from the right and left and thirteen feet forward.

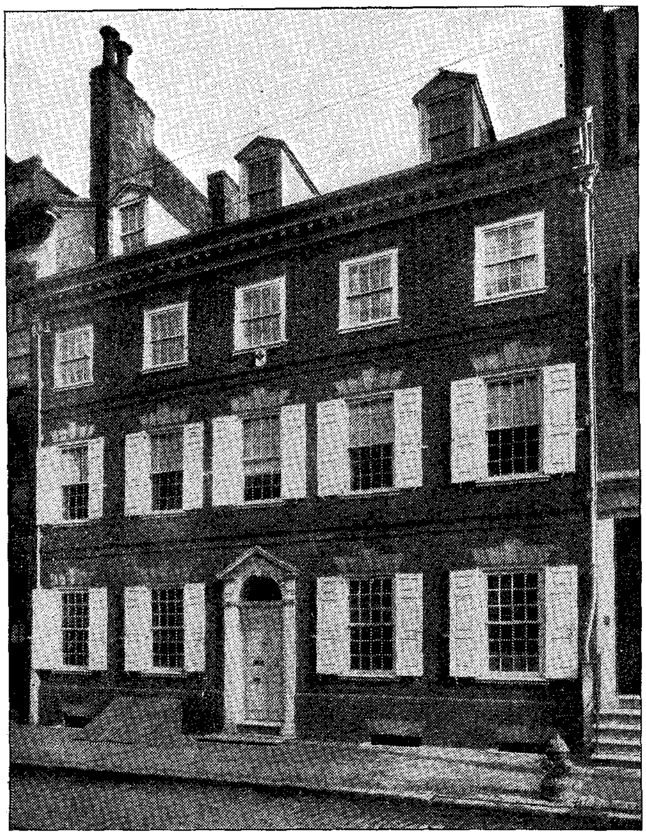
"The block plan with detached, subordinate wings, or with the dwelling connected to the service buildings by means of a colonnade or low roof, never became firmly established in New England or the Central States as in the South. By the latter part of the eighteenth century the oblong plan, with the kitchen projecting to the rear, proved to be the most common form. . . . . .

"Port Royal in Frankford, Philadelphia, Woodford in Fairmount Park, and Cliveden in Germantown are other representatives of the third type, but none of these has the adjacent buildings to form a forecourt. They possess minor variations, such as the gable roof of Cliveden, the molded belt course separating the first from the second story at Woodford, and, in addition, the adoption of brick and stone as the material of which the walls were built.

"This brief summary of the prominent characteristics of the three readily recognized kinds of domestic dwellings in early Pennsylvania does not pretend completeness. The prevailing form rather than the exceptional example has been given attention."

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM IN FICTION

CALIFORNIA IS A PUZZLE even to its nearest neighbor. "What is reel and what is real in things Californian," so close an onlooker as the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* confesses it never attempts to decide. So it passes up its neighbor's Japanese problem, and hints that Wallace Irwin's "Seed of the Sun" is one of the "old German spy plots" given "a coat of Japan." The Seattle paper in saying Mr. Irwin's book sets forth what Californians think is backed up by California papers.



THE CITY HOUSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

"A house of port, with a look of sufficiency, and, too, of ready hospitality." The Morris House, Philadelphia.

"In many respects the book is "one of the most important of contributions to the discussion of the Japanese question," says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "and is calculated to carry more weight, and to the right quarter, than tons of argumentative pamphlets." Mr. Irwin's book is summed up by *The Bulletin* in this brief form:

"A beautiful widow and a dependent younger sister leave New York to come to the 'land of sunshine, fruit, and flowers' to operate a farm left by her husband, who, as a former navy man, had traveled much and become very friendly with distinguished Japanese. One of his friends, a baron, receives the widow and entertains her in San Francisco before she and her sister leave for the ranch near Sacramento.

"The farm is operated by a Japanese on the half-share system. For a time everything works well, but when she finds it necessary to repel the advances of an ambitious Asiatic who seeks the hand of her sister there is a change. She begins to get into debt for expensive machinery, and there is a strike. The Japanese machine is working.

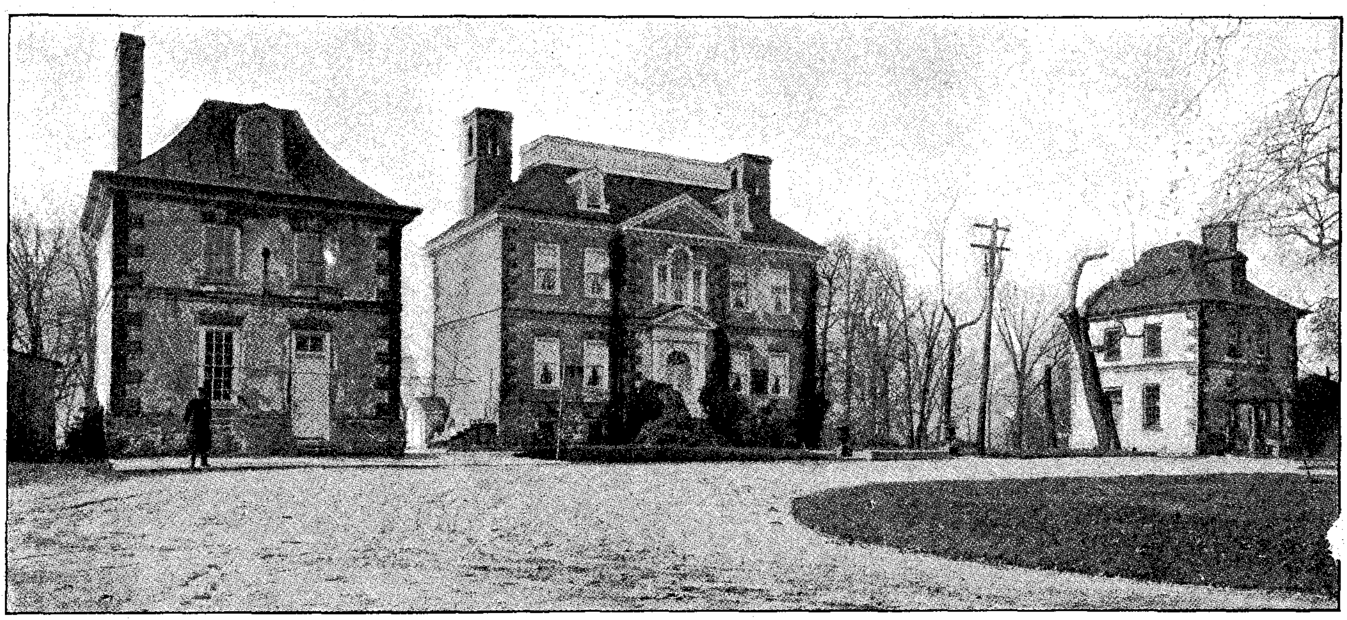
"The fruit is left to rot on the trees, and the outlook grows blacker and blacker until *Dunc Leacy* comes to the rescue and saves half the crop.

"*Leacy* knows the Japanese, and voices his opinion of them in outspoken language.

"'There's no such thing as a Japanese laborer in this country,' grinned the amiable *Mr. Leacy*.

"'Well, what in the world is it that we see picking and hoeing away in all the fields?'

"'A lot of calculating little business men temporarily embarrassed for capital. In a year your Jap will have saved a stake



MOUNT PLEASANT, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, BUILT IN 1761.

The two detached houses on either side were used for service; later houses relegated the kitchens to the rear. This was the colonial "manor-house."

out of his sky-scraping wages—provided the fan-tan dealer doesn't get it. He'll take his stake around to the Beneficent Society, and the Beneficent Society will see a Japanese banker, and the Japanese banker will interview the Mikado's Government; anyhow, that's my personal dope on the matter. Nobody knows. The next you know your humble worker in the field will be bossing a plantation in the name of a minor child, backed by some highfalutin' stock company.'"

"Certain sections of California can rise up and give the seal of truth to the picture," says the Oakland *Tribune*. That their word is not wholly taken by the rest of the country causes some bitterness, as this paper seems to display:

> "While learned gentlemen in the East sit calmly back, unimpress by the situation, and others see in it only a manifestation of the failure of the 'wild and woolly' West to grasp the ideal of the 'brotherhood of man,' there are whole counties in this State which have been almost overrun by that race which requires of its women that they shall labor in the field until the day of confinement and that they shall bear children as rapidly as possible that the army of the 'Heaven-born' may wax strong in numbers, that they shall live on less than a white man feeds his animals, and that labors twice as many hours as any human being ought to be expected to work and live."

Many specially signed articles on Mr. Irwin's book appear in papers East and West. Mrs. Atherton, herself a Californian, writes one for the New York *Times*, in which, while applauding Mr. Irwin's book for truth and moderation, she admits that had she undertaken the writing of the book she'd have been hot under the collar all the time. But we turn to the Western papers for quotation. Kathleen Norris says in the Los Angeles *Times* that the book gave her "something of the feeling that a daughter might have upon learning that a beloved mother had shown the symptoms of a serious malady." She adds:

> "The book to me is sensationally surprizing. I have heard it called 'The California Uncle Tom's Cabin.' But it is to be remembered that the old American classic deals with a primitive, almost savage people, presumed when it was written, and proved now, to be unable to hold their own among civilized nations. 'Seed of the Sun' deals with the descendants of an ancient, learned, and highly developed race, patriotic and loyal, whose policy it is to subsist upon rice and fruit for generation after generation, while their strange little transported brides patiently bear them countless black-eyed children to inherit and cultivate the choicest farm-lands of the West. We may well ask ourselves, What are the ideals of this race, what is its code? Does it feel as we do toward children, toward education, toward government? Hundreds of California farmers have surrendered their birthright to the irresistible tide. They can not live as the newcomer lives, their wives can not compete with his wife.
>
> "Wallace Irwin has found a field of extraordinary interest for his novel. I know no other novel that touches this question at all, much less that places it before one so fairly and so sanely. It is a book that every American interested in international relationships should and that every one who loves California must read."

But Ben Macomber, in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, takes a modified view of the peril:

> "Tho there is some question whether a piece of literature can be used as a vehicle for propaganda and remain a work of literary art, it is with the book as a novel that we are concerned. As such it is fair enough, tho certainly not epochal. If it were not for the stingers administered to the California Japanese, it is doubtful if it would arouse so much interest. If it had been just plain potato-bugs, woolly aphis, or peach-borer that had cured *Mrs. Bly* of her farming experiment instead of Japanese dissimulation and treachery, the tale might be even a little flat. . . . . . .
>
> "Aside from the California Japanese pictures, the point of the story, then, is that when a woman tries to go it on her own and gets licked, the only thing left to do is to get married. Of course, marriage was the right thing for *Mrs. Bly* and her sister, but the situation seems hardly complimentary to the husbands.
>
> "It can not be denied that Wallace Irwin is clever. . . . If he were less clever, relied less on that quality, and had to think harder and deeper, he would go farther. Everything in his story falls into the right place, all the machinery is neatly arranged, the story moves lightly and easily—but there is nothing in it. . . .
>
> "It is a fact, not explainable by facetious reference to Irwin's long acquaintance with his 'Schoolboy,' that his characterizations of Japanese are far more effective and realizable than his pictures of Americans. *Mrs. Bly* and her sister never materialize, but *Shimba* and *Oki* are distinct. They are made so by quite superficial means, but the superficialities are those that do appear to Americans to be characteristic of Japanese of the classes to which these figures belong. This means, I take it, that it is easier for a clever writer to make general figures appear to us as individuals when they belong to a race of which we have seen few specimens than it is to do the same thing with our own countrymen. For the sake of completeness, it is unfortunate that Irwin did not include one of the better-class Japanese farmers. One would like to see how he would succeed with one of these much more individual personages."

Just perhaps to allay some of the apprehensions Mr. Irwin has raised, *America* (New York) turns to census statistics to find that "the Japanese constitute just two per cent. of California's rapidly growing population, and they occupy only one and one-sixth per cent. of California's farm-lands. All the Japanese children born in that State in a decade do not equal the number of whites born there in a year."

THE LOST "COLYUMIST"

"COLYUMISTS" ARE EITHER ADORED or barely tolerated. There seems to be no middle ground. That Bert Leston Taylor, the "B. L. T." of the Chicago *Tribune's* "Line o' Type or Two," was of the fortunately adored is evinced by the newspaper tributes to his memory now that he has passed. "Every linotype machine in the country feels his loss," says "The Bowling Green" columnist of the New York *Evening Post.* "He was a man who created an art," says one of his near contemporaries, the Chicago *Evening Post.* "He called it 'colyum conducting,' and in the very name he made fun of it." But his preeminence seems to have sprung from the fact that "not his fun and his wit alone" gave him value, but "his understanding of life, the background of his culture" in addition. "He posed as jester and clowner. He was philosopher and critic." Tho his forum was in Chicago, e center of all that is vital in the nation's literary life, if we to accept the contentions of our younger and vociferous ool, yet he was a Yankee humorist, and it is no more than that we let the Yankee in the Springfield *Republican* for him first:

"Bert Leston Taylor—the 'B. L. T.' of the Chicago *Tribune* and many newspapers in which his 'colyum' was a daily feature—represented a more polished tho less spontaneous type of foolery than the classic newspaper humorists of the American press. He really possest a balanced critical mind, which he could apply to literature or public affairs. But he also had a hearty love of fun, and by his successful exploitation of misprints and unintentional ambiguities of language he proved that some very elementary devices still produce laughter.

"It is interesting to note that Mr. Taylor was born in the hill town of Goshen and that he got his first newspaper experience on the New Hampshire and Maine rural press. When we consider that 'Artemus Ward,' 'Bill Nye,' and 'Josh Billings' were all natives of New England and that the 'Danbury *News* Man' lived nearly his whole life in Connecticut, we have pretty effective evidence that New England, instead of being the region of puritanical gloom that it is ordinarily pictured, has contributed more than its share to the nation's fun.

"'B. L. T.' belonged to the same Yankee race. While dialect and phonetic spelling and homely anecdotes were not his stock in trade, he still took a large part of his fun from rural life and the rural press. Tho the most widely read newspaper humorist of our sophisticated day, he remained essentially true to the 'small town.' The good cheer that he disseminated was a helpful lubricant in an age of much friction and ill-temper."

If we look for poignant words about the man who is gone his own paper supplies them:

"It was only a few days ago that Bert Taylor was in the *Tribune* editorial rooms, laughing at some prank of human nature which his eyes saw with all its connotations and implications. It is a hard thing to sit in the same place now and write about him, knowing that he is dead. . . . . . .

"Newspaper people are disciplined in one thing which is good for the ego. None is indispensable. The paper would look the same no matter who dropt out. That was not true of Mr. Taylor. It is not true now. It was a rare genius which broke down the rule of destiny for newspaper folk."

The daily newspaper "colyum" is a peculiarly American literary form. "When we say Eugene Field and Bert Leston Taylor," says the New York *Evening Post*, "we have said the very best of that blending of wit, slang, satiric comment, poetry, sentiment, and shrewd common philosophy to which the American newspaper reader is becoming more and more habituated." Continuing:

"In the 'colyum' the American newspaper has provided the antidote to its own inevitable store of trivialities and exaggerations. It has provided its own escape from the ordinary world, the newspaper chronicles. Always the means of escape have been two, the cosmic and the comic. Men have taken refuge by looking away from the world to the illimitable stars or looking into themselves to the fount of humor. The whole story is summed up in that triumph of light verse, 'B. L. T.'s' 'Canopus':

When quacks with pills political would dope us,
When politics absorbs the livelong day,
I like to think about the star Canopus,
So far, so far away.

Greatest of visioned suns, they say who lift 'em;
To weigh it science always must despair.
Its shell would hold our whole dinged solar system,
Nor ever know 'twas there.

Courtesy of the Chicago "Tribune."

"B. L. T.,"

Who, with Eugene Field, as columnists, exemplified "the very best of that blending of wit, slang, satiric comment, poetry, sentiment, and shrewd common philosophy to which the American newspaper reader is becoming more and more habituated."

When temporary chairmen utter speeches,
And frenzied henchmen howl their battle-hymns,
My thoughts float out across the cosmic reaches
To where Canopus swims.

When men are calling names and making faces,
And all the world's ajangle and ajar,
I meditate on interstellar spaces,
And smoke a mild seegar.

Taylor's ability to jest even when at the point of death places him in eminent company. A Chicago dispatch to the New York *Tribune* shows not only this, but his personal quality:

"During the last days he was able to work, 'B. L. T.' frequently referred to his illness in his writings. Reprinting an item from a small Wisconsin paper in which a typographical error made an advertisement read, 'Three-year-old cold for sale,' he added, 'We have one we will dispose of at a sacrifice and will throw in a prescription pint.'"

"A high defender of the truth was Bert Taylor against all dullards and Philistines," is what the New York *Tribune* says of him for itself. "No wonder his readers loved him and revered his word. He was our contemporary Rabelais and can ill be spared. The world he jested at and for will miss him sadly. And all American thought is poorer." If this raises a question, we are told by the Schenectady *Union-Star* that "his passing leaves a niche that will not be filled. 'B. L. T.' was the dean of the column conductors, and of those who followed him there was never one who was his peer." For, as the Peoria *Transcript* observes, "Much that wears the disguise of humor is cynicism in which there is little benevolence and less philosophy."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE Y. W. C. A. AND THE "CLASS STRUGGLE"

"AS A BULL REGULATES A CHINA-SHOP," so, it is charged, is the Y. W. C. A. attempting to introduce its program of reform into industry. Like other religious bodies which have preceded it in this field of endeavor, the Y. W. C. A. has incurred the disfavor of employers, and is being anathematized for its "bold venture" into business affairs. In a letter purporting to come from the Employers' Association of Pittsburgh, where the "Y. W." failed by more than half in its campaign for $200,000, the "social ideals" program is condemned as being "quite in line with some of the recent radical and ill-advised efforts of religious and quasi-religious bodies to 'regulate industry.'" Acknowledgment is made that the Association has done and is doing much good work; but "it is greatly to be regretted that it should have taken this excursion into a field about which it knows practically nothing, and thus lend encouragement to what every man conversant with industrial problems knows to be destructive of the very basis of America's progress and civilization." The "ideals" included in the censure are: industrial democracy, collective bargaining, a share in shop control and management of industry, protection of workers from enforced unemployment, a minimum wage, government labor exchanges, and experiments in cooperative ownership.

Such action as this, says the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), "should make friends for the Y. W. C. A., and will in the long run. Granted that the 'Social Creed of the Churches' (whose approval by the National Board of that organization is the cause of the trouble) includes terms and phrases which are capable of a radical interpretation, nevertheless the creed, as a whole, is a fair expression of the Christian position on industrial problems as repeatedly stated by representative bodies." Since the Y. W. C. A. at its Cleveland meeting a year ago adopted the social ideals which are now "commonplace in church circles," the organization, it is said, has been meeting with embarrassment all over the country. In the Cleveland meeting Mrs. Finley J. Shepard resigned because of the new policies. In Los Angeles early this year, we are told, the Association failed to obtain the support of business men. "As soon as the Church begins proclaiming in any effective way its social ideals," says *The Christian Century* (Chicago), "it will meet similar discrimination." This journal criticizes the churches for having "a set of ideals hidden away in documents," and urges that the Y. W. C. A. be not left to bear the burden alone. "Every instinct of chivalry and fairness demands that in every city where there is discrimination against them the Church should make their budget safe by unusual activity among the friends of justice and righteousness in industrial life."

A secular weekly, *The Freeman* (New York), suggests ironically that the Church had better "watch its step" if it values its present high standing. "It is under suspicion since the Interchurch World Movement was rash enough to tell the truth about the steel strike, and unless it treats of labor matters with discretion, it may find itself reduced to its ancient status as a proletarian and perhaps a Christian Church." But as matters stand, "the institutional Church can not escape the class struggle, and its appearance in this militant form is evidence that the capitalist régime has entered the period where the boycott and financial blockades are necessary for its preservation," says the New York *Call* (Socialist). Capital's "intellectual weapons are no longer effective. They must be reenforced by the same means that the slaveowners employed to defend their moribund social system." In consequence, avers the Minnesota *Star*, a labor daily, religious bodies must "fight for free speech, just as labor has to fight for it." *The New Republic* (New York) holds that the policy of the Pittsburgh Employers' Association "fairly represents the attitude and policy of the most articulate and aggressive of the associations of business men in the United States," and concludes:

"Thus there is a flagrant contradiction between the organized Christian conscience of America and its organized busines The great majority of American business men attend the Chri tian Church and are supposed to mold their conduct by counsels of the Christian clergy. The Christian clergy in t assemblies have formally and unequivocally demanded clear deduction from Christian ethical principles an organi of industry which encourages a psychology of consen official mechanism of conference. But a group of representative business men condemn this interpretation as 'destructive of the very basis of American progress and civilization,' and they advise their associates not to give any money to a Christian society which commits itself to what may be called the orthodox application of Christian principles to industry."

While he agrees with other commentators that the Y. W. C. A. is doing an admirable work, Henry Harrison Lewis complains in *Industry* (Washington) that there is no evidence in the records of the Association that it had made "any particular effort to inform itself in an impartial manner on the various moot questions of industrial relations." Neither, he adds, has the Association asked for a public and widely representative conference with either employers or employees on "such argumentative questions as the eight-hour day, collective bargaining, or the many phases of so-called industrial democracy." So—

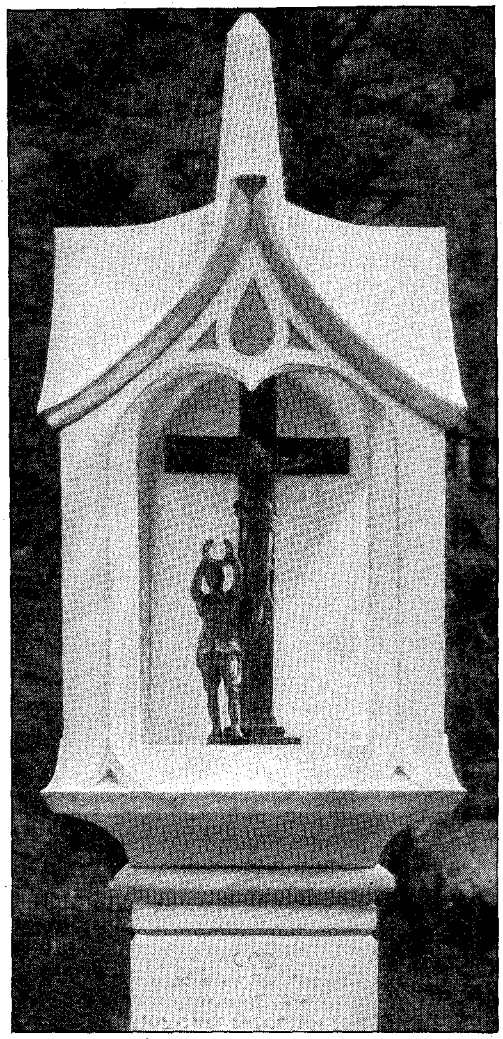
"We are reluctant to say it, but the fact remains that the Y. W. C. A., following the unfortunate policy of the Federal Council of Churches and the National Catholic Welfare Council, has pursued a course which, in its inevitable effect, will make for antagonism between employer and employee, and widen any existing breach between those who should work in complete harmony for the benefit of the country."

In a letter to the editor of *The Christian Work* William Frew Long, vice-president and general manager of the Pittsburgh Employers' Association, argues that the Y. W. C. A. would be well advised if it would follow in the footsteps of the Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A., whose leaders feel that the Association "should confine its activities to the 'zone of agreement' between capital and labor—a zone in which there are certainly unlimited opportunities for service." Who among us "shall say who is right in the 'zone of disagreement,' and until the Christian gentlemen on both sides of the industrial question agree as to what is 'right,' why should such institutions as the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. fritter away their resources by espousing a side which, after all, may turn out to be the wrong one?" The writer complains also of the activities of the Interchurch World Movement and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and says that the latter is "giving aid and comfort to men and organizations who would destroy our Government, to say nothing of their activities in bringing about an industrial order which I believe to be unjust and unfair to both employer and employee." He adds:

"I believe there are many thousands of Christian employers who share in my attitude toward these matters—an attitude that is made all the more pronounced because of the refusal of these various parties to give their employer communicants and supporters the benefit of a fair and impartial investigation of the present industrial situation, even granting that such organizations as those above mentioned have the right, which we do not concede, to sit in judgment, to say nothing of their deliberate assumption of the rôles of prosecutor, judge, and jury combined."

A WAYSIDE SHRINE FOR THE FALLEN

THE WAYSIDE SHRINE, that silent invitation to worship frequently met with along the highways and byways of Europe, is a rare sight in this country. Such monuments of piety seem somehow out of place in an American landscape, but we have learned much from the contacts of the Great War, and in years to come the simple shrine may seem a natural memorial to a hero who fell on Flanders fields or French hillside. One of the few shrines erected here was put in place not long ago near Philadelphia, as a tribute to the memory of United States soldiers who gave up their lives in France. A son had been killed in the war, and his parents set up this remembrance of him on their estate, but near the highroad within sight of all passers-by. As the family are Episcopalians in the diocese of Pennsylvania, *The Church News* of that diocese describes the shrine and its setting in a recent issue. It stands "in a charming sylvan nook formed by the arching branches of noble trees, with a background furnished by a high, heavily wooded hill." Beside it, we read, "flows a murmuring brook, symbol of the eternal continuity of life. Surrounding it are evergreen trees, and shrubs typifying the unremitting care of God for his creatures. In front, but a few paces away, runs Valley Green Road, typifying the highways of life, prepared by saints and martyrs and heroes who have toiled and died that we might live and walk securely in our pilgrimage to the Unseen City of God." In its general conception and design the shrine is said to be "similar to the shrines so often seen by our soldiers in France, and always viewed with respect by them." On the granite pedestal which supports the marble baldachin containing the crucifix and the statue of a soldier appear the following inscriptions:



AN AMERICAN SHRINE,

Erected near Philadelphia to the memory of "American Boys in the World War" who "gave their lives that we might live."

GOD
so loved the World
that HE gave
HIS ONLY BEGOTTEN SON
that whosoever believeth on HIM
should not perish, but have
EVERLASTING LIFE
—St. John, iii, 16.

AMERICAN BOYS
in the
WORLD WAR
1914–1918
GAVE THEIR LIVES
that we might live.

It is for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us: that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion!
—Lincoln.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL *VS.* BOLSHEVISM

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL is chief among the organized defenses against the "'Red' peril" and the greatest support of democracy, says the Philadelphia *North American*, which recently began an earnest campaign "to develop the latent resources of the American Sunday-school, and to bring it in our home territory to its utmost fighting strength against the forces menacing civilization." Jurists, lawyers, teachers, and men prominent in the educational field have warmly welcomed this pioneering effort on the part of the Philadelphia newspaper, and have joined it in advocating through its columns that the Sunday-school, of whatever creed, be strengthened as an educational agency "for teaching the basic principles of democracy as laid down by the Founder of Christianity." In the opinion of William I. Schaffer, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, "the fullest citizenship is incomplete without an early church touch," and Edward C. Stokes, former Governor of New Jersey, declares that if the choice had to be made it would be better by far that our colleges be destroyed and that our Sunday-schools be saved. Historically, says Robert D. Towne, "the Sunday-school is bound up with the whole movement of democratic government and popular education." He pictures how civilization would be jeopardized and the country thrown into a panic if the news-tickers were to announce that all the Sunday-schools had been closed and all religious instruction had been stopt.

In announcing its campaign for the Sunday-school *The North American* notes that all governments are bestirring themselves against the now open approach of Bolshevism and other destructive forms of radicalism, and declares that the main defense we possess lies in a few institutions which have declared relentless war on the new philosophy of despotism.

"These institutions comprise the public school, the parochial school, the church, and the American Sunday-school. Still another institution with heroic possibilities in this respect is found in the rabbinical schools of the Jewish faith. But, notwithstanding the large Jewish population in urban communities, the Jews are so small a fraction of the entire American people that it is not necessary for our present purpose to make a survey of their distinctive work against the Bolshevik propaganda.

"The Roman Catholic parochial schools have behind them the tremendous force of that highly organized church, the very corner-stone of whose philosophy is individualism as opposed to the various socialistic cults. Under the fostering care of a vast ecclesiastical system the parochial schools are well marshaled, and their resources will be utilized to the utmost in the fight against the menace of Bolshevism."

The public schools, owned and supported as they are by the entire community, "are fundamentally democratic and are the most widely diffused of the forces alined against the 'Red' peril." But, "while the public school makes its fight for democracy by teaching its civic side, the Sunday-school implants in the minds of its members a love and understanding of the doctrines of Christ which are at once the inspiration and the guiding principle of democratic civilization." Then, too:

> "The Sunday-school is more democratic than the public school not only in administration but also in its social side. The difference arises from the very nature of the work of the two institutions.
>
> "The public school is for children of legal school age. The Sunday-school admits every member of the family, young and old. It is to a vast population the chief agency through which acquaintance, friendships, and social relations may be safely formed. It is the center of that social contact which unites large numbers of families and individuals, gives them a common interest, and inspires in them fidelity to American democracy and Christian civilization.
>
> "But the American Sunday-school has the disadvantage that necessarily accompanies the volunteer system.
>
> "While the public school is State-supported and attendance is compulsory under the law, the Sunday-school depends on free gifts for its support and on the voluntary effort of a large army of earnest workers for its administrative and teaching forces. Even attendance is dependent on the volunteer principle.
>
> "Our public schools have behind them the force of public opinion and the support of the public press. On the other hand, the Sunday-school, tho a great democratic institution and a powerful democratizing force, is virtually ignored by the secular newspaper because of a sensitiveness toward the religious background of the Sunday-school.
>
> "The Sunday-school is the only great institution in the country whose possibilities are not fully utilized in the defense of democracy against those forces which have declared implacable war on the democratic ideal. . . . . . .
>
> "In this important work we ask the earnest support and cooperation of those who regard the Sunday-school as the normal gateway to church affiliation.
>
> "But with equal earnestness we plead for the cordial help of those who are without church relationship, but who agree with us that the Sunday-school is a prodigious factor for the promotion of social health and democracy, a factor which should be employed to the utmost in meeting the attacks of those evil forces bent upon the destruction of democracy, the American ideal, and Christian civilization."

WHY CHURCHES SHOULD BE BEAUTIFUL—"What an unattractive place the average church is!" complains a preacher in Philadelphia, and the Pittsburgh *Post*, remarking that the statement contains a measure of truth which should receive careful consideration, observes that money is not ill-spent on beautifying our houses of worship. Tho the church occupies a field different from that taken up by the movie-house and the theater, it should be no less clean, attractive, and sanitary. In addition, "a church should give some regard to beauty, not only from the standpoint of making it a worthy temple to the Most High, but also from that of the value of esthetic surroundings as an aid to putting a congregation into a frame of mind to make the most of the spiritual truths given them in the services." It is against human nature to rise to its height amid dismal surroundings, and "it is but common sense that the temples erected to the worship of God should be fitting."

> "To those who argue that it would be better if the money put into adornment of churches were given to the poor, it may be replied simply that while the Church is constantly mindful of its duty to the needy it also has a duty to maintain itself as an inspiring place of worship. . . . The point is that the needs of both charity and the esthetic are to be met. Care for the poor and likewise keep the churches as nearly as possible to the ideal of temples of God.
>
> "No beautiful church is erected in vain. Even to those who may not worship in it—who may see it merely in passing—it has the effect of an inspiring picture. It helps the cause of religion just as a fine governmental building gives a good impression of a nation or state. No tumble-down or musty building gives a good impression. Thus, while it is the words spoken in a church that count most, the value of impressive surroundings as an aid to the inspiration of the services should not be overlooked."

THE WELLS HISTORY AS RELIGION

THERE IS SO MUCH RELIGION in Mr. Wells's history of the world that a Methodist editor called it appropriate reading for Religious Book Week, and an Episcopalian weekly earnestly recommended it for study during Lent. But the mere fact that Mr. Wells makes much of religion in his history does not, of course, mean that what he says commends itself to all leaders of religious thought. The historian's attempt to reduce Christianity to a few simple teachings which might easily be accepted by good Buddhists and Confucianists and Mohammedans, is not unnaturally met with praise by Unitarians and scorned by Catholics. One Catholic writer calls the treatment of Christianity "ludicrously inadequate." But Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, writing in *The Christian Register*, calls "The Outline" the most influential book of religion among recent publications, in which Mr. Wells "states the Unitarian attitude toward Jesus, without flinching," and in which he makes the history of the world "a plea for a new and more serious attempt on the part of man to direct his ways"; "it is a call for repentance." It seems to the undenominational *Christian Work* (New York) that one can forgive some omissions and imperfections in the light of the fact that "throughout these portly volumes the author labors for the enlargement of social relations and the definite establishment of world-peace." A writer on history who makes an eloquent call for a great religious revival to save the world may be expected to win Methodist applause. And so Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, declares in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) that the view-point of Wells is "essentially, tho not formally, Christian"; "there is a veritable fire of Christian passion here." Bishop McConnell considers Wells "finely reverent" toward the spirit of Jesus and toward the historic Jesus himself; "and there is no better statement anywhere of the Christian principle of human and world-wide brotherhood than in this book." The Wells history, says the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, is most certainly "a religious book," because it is "a witness to the imperative demand for a world-wide revival from above." And in support of this statement the Methodist weekly quotes these sentences from the last chapter of "The Outline":

> "Out of the trouble and tragedy of this present time there may emerge a moral and intellectual revival, a religious revival, of a simplicity and scope to draw together men of alien races and now discrete traditions into one common and sustained way of living for the world's service. . . . Religious emotion—stript of corruptions and freed from its last priestly entanglements—may presently blow through life again like a great wind, bursting the doors and flinging open the shutters of the individual life, and making many things possible and easy that in these present days of exhaustion seem almost too difficult to desire."

The most severe criticism of the Wellsian view of Christianity comes from the Catholics. We quote from an article written by Dr. Henry A. Lappin for *The Catholic World* (New York):

> "He refuses all interpretation of Jesus Christ that would transcend the limits of human experience. The tremendous and unique claim of Christ upon the loyalty and submission of mankind, he simply will not recognize. He misses the central fact of all pre-Christian history: that it was a divinely ordained preparation for the adorable mystery of the Incarnation, and that with the coming of Christ and his Death upon the Cross, the sum of human life and human aspiration was instantly carried up to a new and infinitely higher level; that, in short, the Incarnation of the Son of God was a unique and emphatic remedial intervention. Believing Christians will passionately repudiate the whole temper and mind of these chapters. Reason and common sense and human experience reject them. Mr. Wells's arguments will neither wear nor wash. Of the whole exquisitely beautiful and intricately wrought yet sublimely simple structure of the Christian Doctrine of the Trinity, and of the sacraments, and of the Divine Constitution of the Church, Mr. Wells has no faintest glimmering of understanding or appreciation. Far from being Christian, Mr. Wells's optimism is the shoddiest sentimentalism."

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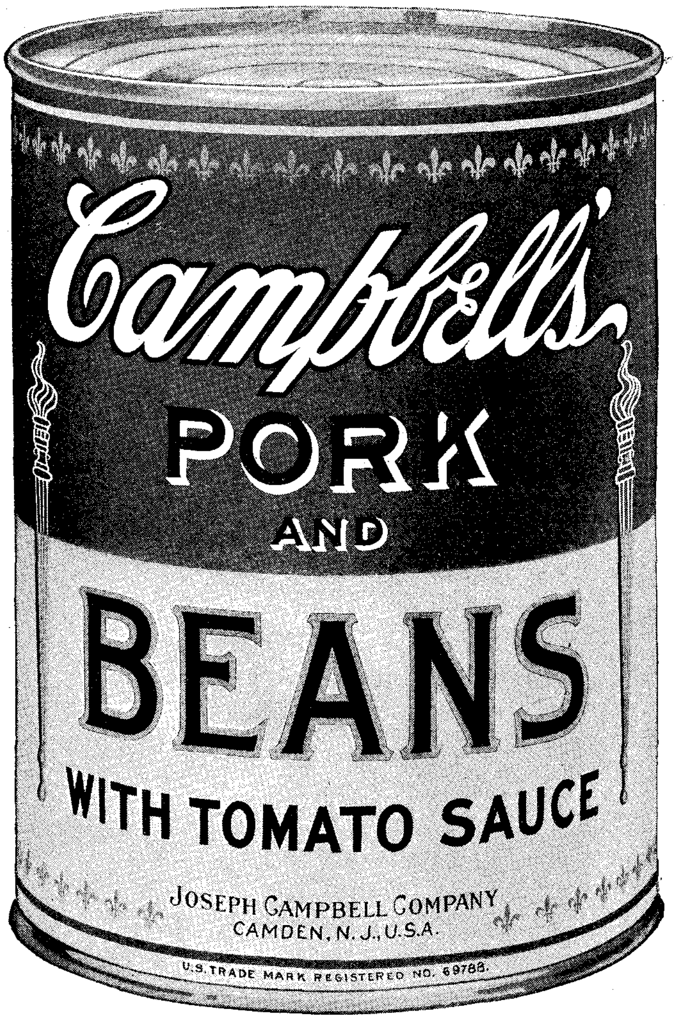
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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

Several volumes of verse stand to the credit of "B. L. T.," whose career and influence are sketched in the department of "Letters and Art." We append several specimens of his poetical compositions taken mainly from a column in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*, but also credited to the volumes where they may be found. They show, says the editor of the selection, "his fine seriousness and quick response to good causes, his gentleness toward human weakness, his rare sense of beauty and the distinguished expression in which his thought and feeling took form."

INVOCATION

By "B. L. T."

O comic Spirit, hovering overhead,
With sage's brows and finely tempered smile,
From whose bowed lips a silvery laugh is sped
At pedantry, stupidity, and guile—

So visioned by that sage on whom you bent
Always a look of perfect sympathy,
Whose laugh, like yours, was never idly spent—
Look, Spirit, sometimes fellowly on me!

Instruct and guide me in the gentle art
Of thoughtful laughter—once satyric noise;
Vouchsafe to me, I humbly ask, some part,
However little of your perfect poise.

Keep me from bitterness, contempt, and scorn,
From anger, pride, impatience, and disdain.
When I am self-deceived your smile shall warn,
Your volleyed laughter set me right again.

Am I inspired to mirth or mockery,
Grant, Spirit, that it be not overdrawn;
And am I moved to malice, let it be
Only "the sunny malice of a faun."

—From "Motley Measures."

SILVER BIRCHES

To M. C.

By "B. L. T."

The fire-god with his flaming brand
Has passed this way and worked his will,
And still the silver birches stand,
A ghostly huddle on the hill.

But wraiths of birches, tempest-blown,
Yet all their glory is not fled.
I love them for the "beauty flown,"
And will not think that they are dead.

The flame has scorched, the gale has bent,
The elements have had their will,
Yet all their beauty is not spent,
The silver lingers on the hill.

When of our youth we are bereft,
We love, I heard a woman say,
The chastened beauty that is left
When time has worn the bloom away.

—From "Motley Measures."

SONS OF BATTLE

By "B. L. T."

Let us have peace, and Thy blessing,
Lord of the Wind and the Rain,
When we shall cease from oppressing,
From all injustice refrain;
When we hate falsehood and spurn it;
When we are men among men.
Let us have peace when we earn it—
Never an hour till then.

Let us have rest in Thy garden,
Lord of the Rock and the Green,
When there is nothing to pardon,
When we are whitened and clean.
Purge us of skulking and treason,
Help us to put them away.
We shall have rest in Thy season;
Till then the heat of the fray.

Let us have peace in Thy pleasure,
Lord of the Cloud and the Sun;
Grant to us eons of leisure
When the long battle is done.
Now we have only begun it;
Stead us!—we ask nothing more.
Peace—rest—but not till we've won it—
Never an hour before.

—From "A Line o' Verse or Two."

A BALLADE OF SPRING'S UNREST

By "B. L. T."

Up in the woodland where Spring
Comes as a laggard, the breeze
Whispers the pines that the King,
Fallen, has yielded the keys
To his White Palace and flees
Northward o'er mountain and dale.
Speed then the hour that frees!
Ho, for the pack and the trail!

Northward my fancy takes wing,
Restless am I, ill at ease.
Pleasures the city can bring
Lose now their power to please.
Barren, all barren, are these,
Town life's a tedious tale;
That cup is drained to the lees—
Ho, for the pack and the trail!

Ho, for the morning I sling
Pack at my back, and with knees
Brushing a thoroughfare, fling
Into the green mysteries:
One with the birds and the bees,
One with the squirrel and quail,
Night, and the stream's melodies—
Ho, for the pack and the trail!

L'ENVOI

Pictures and music and teas,
Theaters—books even—stale.
Ho, for the smell of the trees!
Ho, for the pack and the trail!

—From "A Line o' Verse or Two."

One more of his poems shows the homely nature of his innermost feelings. It appeared in his column on October 27, 1917, and was prefaced thus:

When the wounded in hospital came to die, said a British officer, their last request in many cases was for the prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

SUNDOWN

By "B. L. T."

When my sun of life is low,
When the dewy shadows creep,
Say for me before I go,
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

I am at the journey's end,
I have sown and I must reap,
There are no more ways to mend—
Now I lay me down to sleep.

Nothing more to doubt or dare,
Nothing more to give or keep;
Say for me the children's prayer,
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

Who has learned along the way—
Primrose path or stony steep—
More of wisdom than to say,
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

What have you more wise to tell
When the shadows round me creep. . . .
All is over, all is well. . . .
Now I lay me down to sleep.

Something of a competitor with Leonardo's "Mona Lisa" seems this portrait which Clive Bell has sketched in *The Nation and Athenæum*. She is a woman upon whom all the inheritances of a sophisticated world have come, and the eyelids are a little cynical:

THE LAST INFIRMITY

By Clive Bell

Then tell me this, how must I praise you, dear
And desperate doubter of all pleasant things—
Infidel to yourself—who neither clear,
Untroubled truth, nor checkered flatteries,
Nor love's tried tales and trusted sorceries,
Will hear?
In vain the throstle sings,
Roses are red in vain, and sunlight fair:
For all that amorous armory of words,
Which poets forge themselves from ecstasy,
For all youth's uncontrived *niaiseries*,
Melodious similes of flowers and birds,
For well-found compliment or unfeigned prayer,
You do not care.
You are the last word of a thousand years,
Fine fleur of Europe's slow civility;
And subtlest product of her ceaseless toils
The middle ages' mystic gaiety,
The gorgeous lubris of Italian dawn,
The slow maturing vintage of its spoils,
What Titian dreamed of, what Velasquez guessed,
Rambouillet played with, Versailles half exprest
You are the heir to: and to you have gone
Voltaire's thin smiles and Prévost's prettiest tears.
Listen! You are that mystery,
That still life that just lies
Below the surface. Sometimes you'd surmise,
So smooth, so silently, the stream goes by,
That it were dead: but, peering past the brink,
An inch below the glass you catch a wink,
A twist, the thrilling sense of flow.
And there! And there! And see the green weeds
blow
And strain against the strong, subaqueous wind.
So, just beneath that faint, diaphanous snow,
Your skin, it flutters pulsewise: now behind
That bright brown eye stays frozen: now afar
Mocks the dull inquisition that would know
What life is, what you are.

An overmodest versifier drops this anonymously into the columns of *The Westminster Gazette* (London), and we have no one to thank:

DUSK

The red sun dips. Long shadows grow
To one rich gloom as homeward go
The scuttling hares; whose white tails gash
The dark green banks where by they flash.
Old neighbor horse lends his rough tongue
And licks a dozing mare. Nigh sung
Is the last lullaby of birds—
A dreamy song of nonsense-words.

And sleepily I seek my home,
Who ask from day's distemper some
Dear refuge at the dusk of night,
Still haven from harsh seas of light . . .
Tired senses all to sleep are curled,
Their doors fast shut upon the world:
And friendly stars like tapers shine
With guardian light on me and mine.

Holeproof Hosiery

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Hosiery—The Most Important Detail of Dress Today

IN these days of ankles on display, it's rather nice to display one's ankles—provided, of course, that the hose are Holeproof.

Elegant, lustrous appearance and fine texture mark Holeproof as the hose of style and refinement—and it is famous for its wonderful wearing qualities. The new spring colors in staple and fancy styles in Pure Silk, in Silk Faced, and in Lisles, for men and women, are now being shown by leading stores everywhere.

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PROBLEMS · OF · DEMOCRACY

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

THE COUNTRY PROBLEM

NOT LONG AGO a well-known traveler and writer was being shown through the immense Capitol building of a Middle-Western State. "Just see the great army of officials we employ," said his guide; "every man of them was born on a farm." And then the visitor was shown through a quarter of the city where "you can go a mile and see only the homes of retired farmers." Quoth the guide, "This is a wonderful farming State."

Doubtless! And yet boys on its farms dream of jobs in town, and old folks on its farms dream of homes in town, and, as soon as they can arrange it, hire somebody else to run the farm, and move away. In less "wonderful" farming States, meanwhile, you occasionally see farms abandoned outright, but even the custom of farming by proxy is deplorable. In "The Country Life Movement," Mr. L. H. Bailey observes, "Farming by proxy or by any absentee method is as disastrous in the long run as the doing of any other business by proxy. I hold that it is essential that the very best people live actually on the land. The crops are there. The live stock is there. The machinery is there. All the investment is in the place itself. If this business is to be most effective, a good man must be constantly with it and manage it. A farm is not like a store or a factory that is shut up at night and on Sunday. The more difficult and complex the farming business becomes, the greater will be the necessity that a good man remain with it."

He is emphatic on that point. "The fundamental need," he declares, "is to place effectively educated men and women in the open country. All else depends on this. No formal means can be of any permanent avail until men and women of vision and with trained minds are at hand to work out the plans in an orderly way. Agriculture is now a school subject. It is recognized to be such by State syllabi, in the minds of the people, and in the minds of most school men. It is finding its way into high schools and other schools here and there." But do the young folk thus trained return to the open country? Does farming pay? Is life in the open country attractive? "There has never been a time when farming as a whole has been so prosperous as now, notwithstanding the fact that there are hardships in many regions. Formerly a college man going back to the farm was likely to be the subject of distrust and even ridicule. This attitude is passing very rapidly in the good rural regions." However, "the recreative life of the country community greatly needs to be stimulated. Not only games and recreation days need to be encouraged, but the spirit of relief from continuous and deadening toil must be encouraged. The country population needs to be livened up."

In the open country, social life centers mainly in the church. But too often the church itself declines. In an article on "The Rediscovery of the Village Church," in *The Homiletic Review*, Rev. William H. Leach observes, "Outside the average American village there is a pagan belt of agriculturists. From the dozens of farming families but a few are ever reached by the Church. I have officiated at funerals in this belt when there were fifty or seventy-five present. They are prosperous-looking men and presumably good farmers, but they are not interested in the Church. As a rule, the village church has no definite program with which to break into this belt and carry its message."

But back of these tiny churches stand the more vigorous churches of little towns, and those little towns have still other institutions which, once made aware of their opportunities, might do much for this "pagan belt." In his admirable book, "The Little Town," Mr. Harlan Paul Douglass devotes a chapter to "The Town's Country." Says Mr. Douglass, "The town's country is the area which trades with it; which makes common cause with it in buying and selling, in credit and transportation facilities. Its typical functionaries are the retail merchant, the middleman—who takes the farmer's produce and turns it over to the city for consumption—the banker, the postmaster, and the railway and express agents."

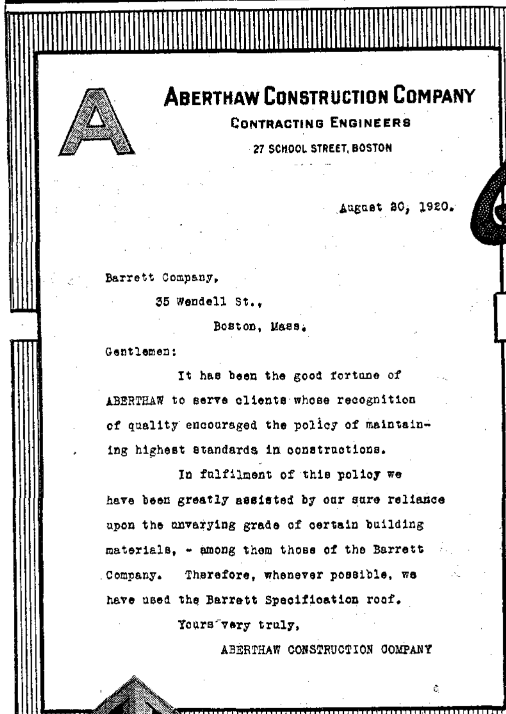
Moreover, "the town's country is the area which comes to it for play, education, and worship. Here are the country's moving pictures, its baseball diamonds, and its Chautauquas. The country's high schools are ordinarily here, and most of its ministers of religion live here, tho many of them would do better in immediate neighborhood to the farmer whose religious life they interpret. Here, tho the farmer may not directly share in them, are those social groups and activities which he imitates and envies. The little town is his school of fashion and social propriety. Most of the social organizations to which he may belong center here."

As our little towns become more interesting (many forces now at work tend to make them so), the "town's country" round about them will become more interesting also, and there are evidences that the little towns are beginning to feel that they have a duty toward the farming people upon whose well-being, to a considerable extent, depends their own; more and more, we shall see the little town's organizations—its churches especially—consider the farmer and his needs. Chief among those needs is that of recreation. All writers on country life recognize it. For example, Dr. Warren H. Wilson writes in Volume V. of the Publications of the American Sociological Society:

"Allowing for some exceptions, not too numerous, it may be said that throughout the prosperous and productive farming regions of the United States, which have been settled for fifty years, community life has disappeared. There is no play for the children; there is no recreation for the young people; there is not in a weak community that satisfaction of social instinct which makes it 'a good place to live in.' Time was in New England and New York and Pennsylvania when there was a community to which every farmer belonged with some pleasure and pride. The absence of community life through these regions expresses to-day what one man calls 'the intolerable condition of country life.'"

In almost every other respect, life in the open country has improved. It is an easier life. Gone are the days when the farmer's wife churned, spun, wove, dyed, made clothes for a family of twelve, and wound up in the insane asylum. It is a more successful life. Rotation of crops, analysis of soils, scientific warfare upon pests, the use of farm machinery, the adoption of special methods such as intensive farming, dry farming, and the rest, and the organization of "cooperatives" and of political parties here and there have gained many an advantage; to-day, no one laughs at the farmer's ambition to get rich; frequently he does get rich. And it is a less isolated life. Telephones, trolley-cars, and automobiles have greatly relieved loneliness. But no one pretends that it is a jollier life. It must be made jollier or we shall see more and more farms abandoned or farmed by proxy and more and more farm people moving to the city. If we are to "place effectively educated men and women in the open country," men and women "of vision and with trained minds"—if we are to place them there and keep them there, we must promise them not only prosperity, but a jovial, sociable, merry existence which they will honestly prefer to life in town.

There is now a considerable array of books and pamphlets explaining how this can be done and how, in certain farming communities, it has already been done. Henry S. Curtis writes of "Play and Recreation for the Open Country," Raymond G. Bressler describes "Games for the Country," a magazine called *The Playground* deals constantly with subjects pertaining to rural recreation, and the Russell Sage Foundation publishes Clarence Arthur Perry's "Community Center Activities," while a booklet, "Rural and Small Community Recreation," bears the imprint of Community Service. Among the various suggestions offered by Mr. Bailey, we find hints toward a jollier country fair: "I should give much attention to good games and sports, and I should have these cooperative between schools and other organizations. I should introduce good contests of all kinds. I should fill the fair with good fun and frolic. I should want to see some good pageants and dramatic efforts founded on the industries, history, or traditions of the region. In the old days of the school 'exhibition' something of this spirit prevailed. It was manifest in the old 'sewing bees' and also in the 'lyceum.'"



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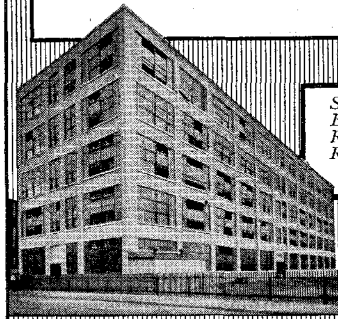
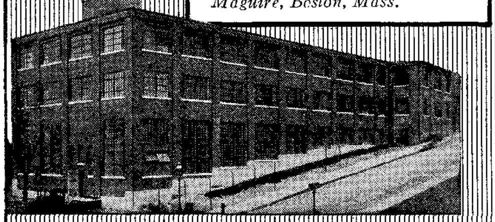
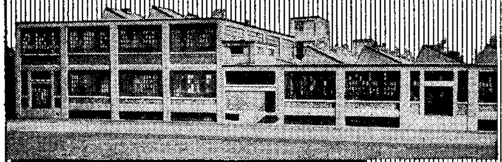


Singer Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Roofer: Nonpareil Roofing Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

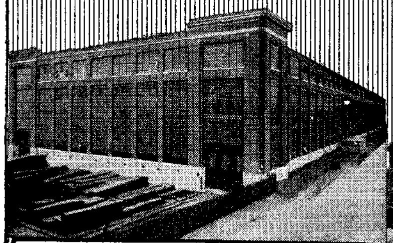


Rivett Lathe & Grinder Co., Faneuil, Mass. Roofer: W. J. Maguire, Boston, Mass.

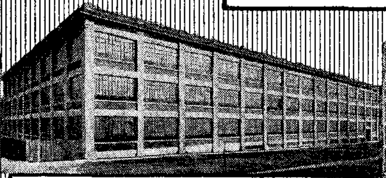


Millville Mfg. Co., Millville, N. J. Roofer: Warren Ehret Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

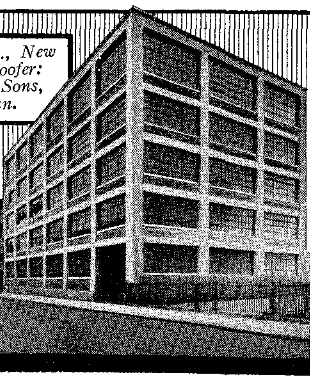
Pratt Drop Forge & Tool Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass. R'fr: Friedrich Co., Holyoke, Mass.



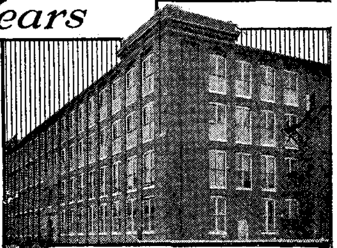
Fore River Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass. Roofer: Warren Bros., Boston, Mass.



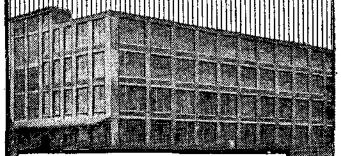
Goodell Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass. R'fer: E. H. Friedrich Co., Holyoke, Mass.



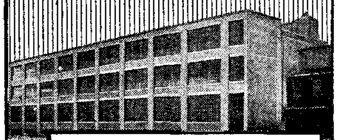
C. Cowles & Co., New Haven, Conn. Roofer: Jas. E. Kelly & Sons, New Haven, Conn.



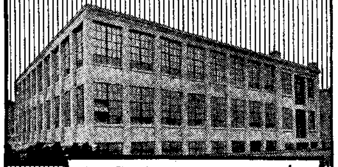
International Textile Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Roofer: C. G. Bostwick, Hartford, Conn.



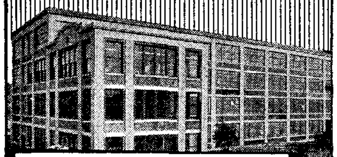
International Textile Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Roofer: C. G. Bostwick, Hartford, Conn.



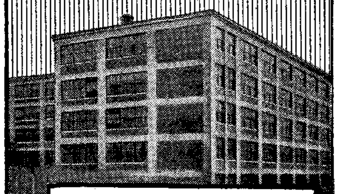
American Thread Co., Fall River, Mass. Roofer: C. G. Bostwick, Hartford, Conn.



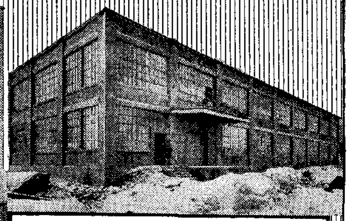
B. C. Ames Co., Waltham, Mass. Roofer: J. P. Mackey, Brookline, Mass.



Mattatuck Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn. Roofer: C. G. Bostwick, Hartford, Conn.



Waterbury Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn. Roofer: J. K. Smith, Waterbury, Conn.



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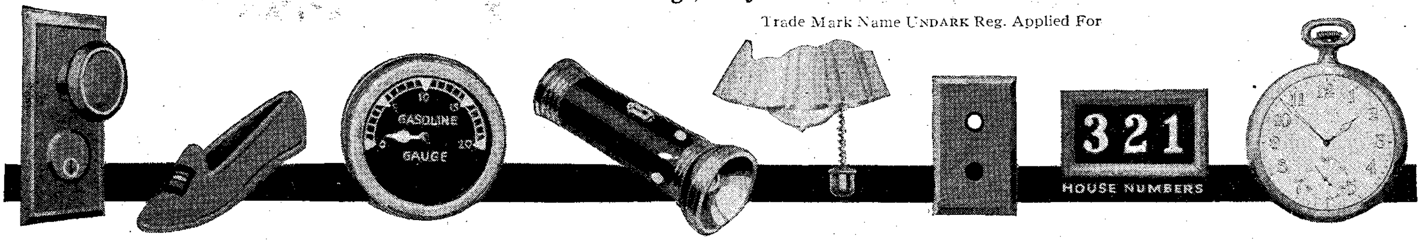
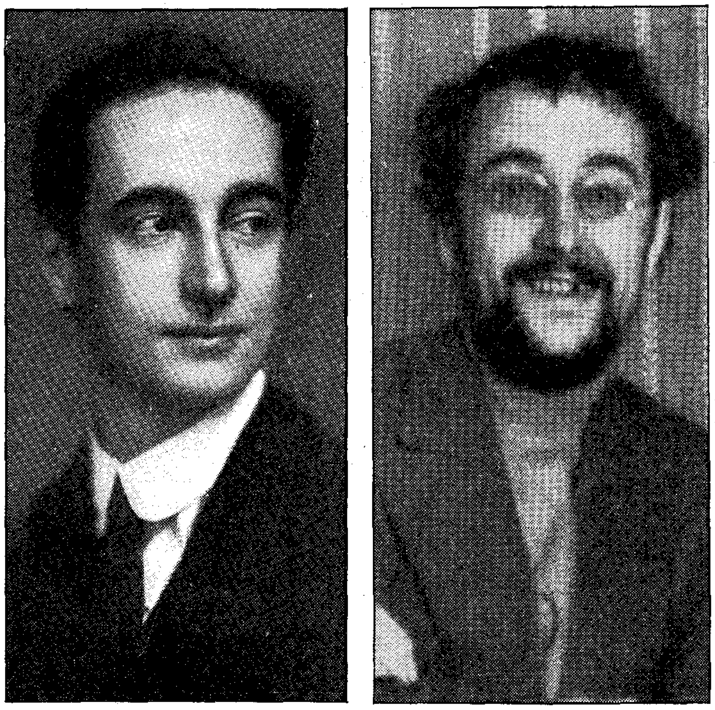


PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

A BRITISH SPY AMONG THE BOLSHEVIKI

TERRORISM, TORTURE, AND VIOLENT DEATH played a large part in the every-day life of the Russian communities that Sir Paul Dukes, a British spy, has lately returned from investigating. Nevertheless, so firmly is the iron hand of the Soviet Government fastened upon the lives of the Russian people, he says, that the stability of the present régime may be compared to the terror-enforced stability under the Czars. It is with this Government that Great Britain has lately decided to resume business relations, and it seems not improbable that Dukes's report had something to do with that decision. He brings back to the civilized world a sharp reminder, however, that even tho the world decides to do business with Russia under the tyranny of the Soviets as it formerly was glad to do when the country was under the tyranny of the Czars, the nature of the Bolshevik Government remains much the same.



Courtesy of the New York "Tribune."

AS HIMSELF AND AS A CHEERFUL BOLSHEVIK.

Sir Paul Dukes, of the British Secret Service, spent much time in intimate association with the present rulers of Russia, in spite of an official recommendation that he be shot on sight. The missing tooth, conspicuous in his Bolshevik make-up, could be replaced whenever he needed to change his looks.

"One of the most fascinating chapters in the history of the Russian Revolution," a writer in the New York *Tribune* calls the adventures of Dukes. The young Englishman, still only in his thirties and but lately knighted in recognition of his services to the British Government, lived for eighteen months in Petrograd, Moscow, and other Russian centers, posed as an official of the Extraordinary Commission, worked in a munitions-factory, joined the "Red" Army, and ran an extensive intelligence service for his Government. The *Tribune* writer, Joseph Shaplen, who interviewed Dukes on his recent visit to New York, gives some of his general credentials as follows:

> Dukes has been outlawed by the Bolshevik Government, and the agents of the notorious Extraordinary Commission, maddened by their inability to effect his capture, have finally issued a decree permitting any Russian citizen catching Dukes on Soviet territory to shoot him on the spot. He was accused by the Bolshevik authorities of being personally responsible for many disorders and uprisings in Soviet Russia and of being the head of the counter-revolutionary conspiracies which have given the Bolsheviki so much trouble within the last two years.
>
> Dukes denies emphatically that he ever engaged in any conspiracies against the Bolshevik Government and says that his entire activity in Russia was confined to gathering information.
>
> A member of a distinguished British family, Dukes was virtually brought up in Russia. He lived there for twelve years, studied at one of the Russian universities, and after a course in the Petrograd Conservatoire became assistant to the director of the celebrated Marinsky Theater. He speaks and writes Russian fluently.
>
> After the outbreak of the war in 1914, Dukes was appointed a member of the Anglo-Russian commission and served with great credit during the war. On the outbreak of the revolution in 1917, Dukes, who had close connections with revolutionary circles in the Russian capital, joined the rebellion and participated in the street-fighting which resulted in the overthrow of the Czar.
>
> Bitterly opposed to the Bolsheviki and regarding them as the real counter-revolutionists, Dukes volunteered to go into Soviet Russia in November, 1918, after he had already left the country, and take charge of the British Intelligence Service. This was soon after the murder of Captain Cromie, the naval attaché of the British Embassy in Petrograd, by the Bolsheviki. His offer was accepted by the authorities in London.

Dukes entered Russia by way of the Finnish frontier in November, 1918. He found many Russians of all qualities, from high officials in the Government and officers in the army to boarding-house keepers and munitions-workers, who believed as he did about the Bolsheviki and were glad to help him. A friend and colleague of his was captured and shot. Dukes himself had enough hairbreadth escapes to fit out several movie dramas. These paragraphs, headed "An Expert at Fits," throw a sidelight on his cleverness at escaping detection:

> "In an emergency I sometimes produced a 'fit.' I practised 'fits' and became quite expert.
>
> "On one occasion, overtaken by a search, I had such a 'fit' that the investigator from *Gorochovaya Dva* (Extraordinary Commission), who was conducting operations, would not have let his men touch me with a ten-foot pole. My host was arrested on the charge of having had an interview with an Englishman masquerading as a Russian three months before. I often wondered what the investigator would have said had he been told subsequently that while he was searching the study the 'Englishman' was in the next room burning a couple of passports with different names, but with the same photographs, and hiding the ashes up the chimney.
>
> "A brazen show of self-confidence was the best security at such moments. The person just mentioned as arrested on my account got off a few days later by an extraordinary display of audacity, outwitting even *Gorochovaya Dva*. I confess I am not one of those who love to plunge into any hazardous enterprise just for the fun of it. In many a tight corner I was really shaking in my boots, altho I managed to keep those articles firmly on the ground and maintain an attitude of self-possession. A laugh at such moments serves well. A look of imbecility is at times an aid, too.
>
> "I once entered a house the door of which was unguarded, intending to let myself in by a key to a flat on the first floor. In the hall I heard a curious commotion and jingling of keys just above. I knew the flat was empty and realized at once that a search was on. The guard had not yet been placed at the front entrance. I tiptoed out of that hall about as quickly as I ever tiptoed in my life. But the floor tiling was loose and rattled. A pair of heavy boots came charging down the stairs after me like a ton of bricks, and just as I emerged into the street a big, brutal-looking fellow held [illegible] with a revolver.

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"'Stop!' he shouted. 'Whom do you want?'

"I looked up innocently at the lintel.

"'Ah!' I said, 'all right. This, I see, is No. 19. I am looking for No. 17.'

"My long, straggling hair, shaggy beard, blue spectacles, and face contorted in a nervous grin must have given me the appearance of an utter imbecile. I limped off like a cripple. The man glared at me very hard, lowered his revolver, and let me go."

A great deal of his time was devoted by Dukes to the study of the machinery and operation of the Extraordinary Commission. He found conditions as to terrorism rather worse than they had been under the Czar. "Investigators" are everywhere, we are told:

The general public class these investigators quite simply as good or bad, the first being those who are human enough to take a bribe and let their victim go, and the second being those who show no mercy. When any one is arrested the first thing his friends do is to find out which investigator is entrusted with the case. If he is of the second class hope is given up at once. If the investigator in question is found to be "good" the victim is considered lucky, and means are taken to find out what the investigator's price is. The usual procedure of such an investigator is to put the victim through the usual interrogation, but to ask only such questions as the victim is certain to answer satisfactorily. The investigator then reports to the council that he had found no incriminating evidence, and it is up to the council to render the final verdict.

In case the authorities feel that the victim was really guilty of acts of "counter-revolution," methods of torture are applied to elicit the desired information. Dukes is quoted:

"When I was in the Communist party I made the acquaintance of a commissar who boasted of his connection with *Gorochovaya Dva*, where he was an investigator. Two of my assistants, having obtained a bottle of vodka one day, got him drunk and persuaded him to tell some of the methods of the *Gorochovaya Dva*. He said that in case the authorities felt that a victim was concealing something from them they would apply methods of torture. The torture consisted in the rapid and consistent firing of revolvers in the vicinity of the place of interrogation, the feeding of a prisoner for days on nothing but salt herrings, but refusing to give him water to drink, flogging, and the application of red-hot needles to the quick of the fingers.

"'It got so on my nerves,' said this Communist testily, 'that I gave up that job and became a professional agitator.'

"It was as a professional agitator that I knew this neophyte of Bolshevism.

"During strikes the Extraordinary Commission sends agents into the factories to detect the strike-leaders, and at election time a strict watch is kept upon the workers to mark such as do not vote for the Communist candidates."

Dukes was present as an invited guest at a special meeting of the Petrograd Soviet. The attitude taken toward the anti-Bolsheviki, the few who managed to get into the Assembly, is indicated, we are told, by this quotation from a speech made by Zinovieff, the president:

"Attempts have been made," he proceeded, "to stop work in the factories. Spies of the Entente and other 'White' Guard agents have penetrated to the workshops and misled a number of men, but we will root them out. We will suppress mercilessly every effort to discredit the Soviet power.

"To-day there have been two meetings in this hall, at both of which resolutions were passed to support the Soviet Government. I know," continued Zinovieff, addressing the non-party members, "that among you there are quite a number of blackguards, Mensheviki, and Socialist Revolutionists, but don't fear, we shall find you and shoot you. It is perhaps a good thing you have got into the Soviet, for we shall catch you easier. We are willing to work with you if you will stand by the Soviet Government, but say straight out, Are you for us or against us?"

The "Red" Army is now, says the ex-spy, in very much the same state of morale as when, at the outbreak of the Bolshevik revolution, everybody decided to go home and leave the Germans in possession of the field. "They want to go home. That's all. They don't care what happens," Dukes is quoted. "They just want to go home and till the land." There's one great difference, however. At that earlier time, desertion was encouraged by the Bolsheviki. "This time there is iron discipline and merciless terror to hold them back." The story of the British spy's enlistment in the army, as told by himself, has a touch of humor mixed in with the tragedy and misery that he found:

"At the beginning of May, 1919, I enlisted as a volunteer in a regiment of a friend of the manager of my works, who, altho strongly opposed to the Bolsheviki, gained their favor by blowing up the wrong bridges when Yudenitch advanced on Petrograd. My commander intended to blow up the retreat of the 'Reds,' but by an error blew up the retreat of their opponents. Thinking that he had done so purposely, the Communists extended to him an invitation to join the Communist party and gave him a command. As a private in this regiment, stationed close to the Polish lines, my commander delegated me to Moscow and Petrograd in various duties, such as purchase of books, motor tires, etc.

"When I traveled to Moscow as a 'Red' soldier, I traveled in state. Thus, in making frequent trips to Moscow and Petrograd—and my commander saw to it that they be as frequent as possible—I was able to obtain valuable information bearing on the army at the important official sources and to gather such information on conditions in general as I thought interesting and valuable.

"Once my commander sent me to Moscow to obtain a complete set of Bolshevik decrees for the year 1919 to be used for propaganda purposes in the army. The request was genuine enough, but I obtained two sets of the decrees, one for the army and another for the Foreign Office in London. When arriving in Moscow I always reported to the political division of the general staff, and was immediately assigned to good quarters. Usually, they would billet me in a room in the house or flat of some *bourgeois* family. The latter did not relish very much the presence of an unbidden stranger in their house, and I certainly did not like to impose on them, but I had to play the game.

"While in the 'Red' Army I made detailed observations of the organization. In 1918, the first so-called 'Red' Army was nothing more than a disorderly rebel, officered by such as incited the soldiers to the destruction of anything and everything that could be termed *bourgeois* and capitalistic. But as soon as the counter-revolution of Krassnoff, Denikin, and others commenced, Trotzky realized immediately that an efficient army with trained officers was necessary. At the present a very large number of former and influential officers of the Czar are serving the Bolsheviki, the majority of them doing so under compulsion.

"The first means taken to enforce compulsory service by Czarist officers was a declaration which every officer was compelled to sign, stating that he was aware that in case of his infidelity to the Soviet Government his wife, child, and other relatives would be deported to concentration camps. This threat was an exceedingly potent factor.

"Terror, however, was not the only means utilized. As the Soviet Government realized the necessity of experts it changed its attitude toward that class. Despite the inclination of the lower Soviet officials to treat the officers and experts in the usual style—that is, jail them, kill them, and starve them—Lenine and Trotzky endeavored to conciliate this class and address them in a tone of consideration. These are the conditions which prompt officers to serve in the army:

"1. Restoration of iron discipline and absolutist military authority.

"2. Disappointment at the effects of Allied intervention.

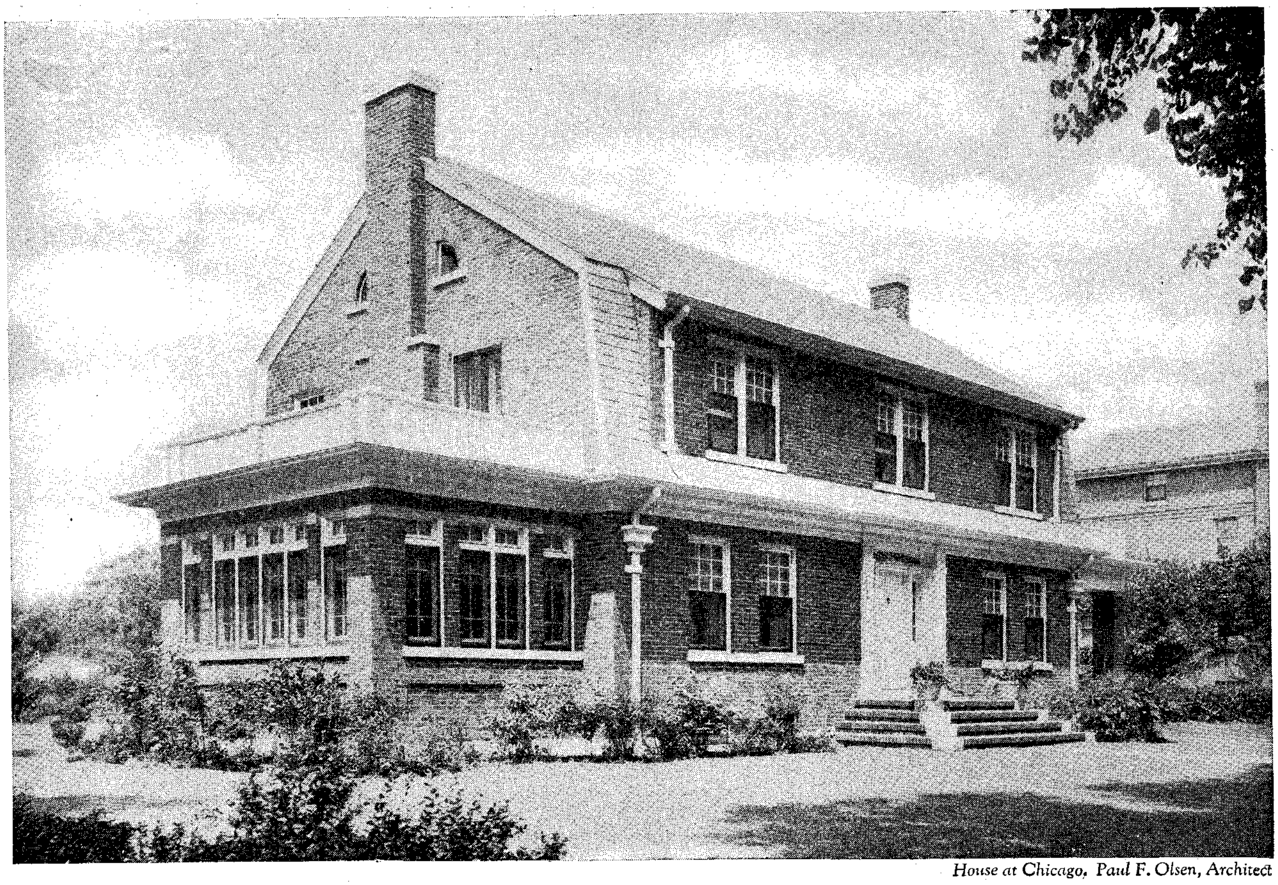
"3. Superior rations and pay.

"4. Respect shown for officers by Lenine and Trotzky.

"5. Protection of families and relatives from Bolshevik terror.

"The lower ranks of the officers are composed largely of 'Red' cadets. On the whole, these are strong supporters of the Bolshevik régime, but are mostly ignorant.

"The rank and file of the army is kept in line by terroristic measures and constant propaganda. The necessity of conducting constant propaganda in the army is the best indication of how strongly 'Red' the 'Red' Army really is. It is composed —80 per cent. of it—of peasants, whose attitude to-day is very similar to the attitude of the Russian Army on the eve of the Bolshevik revolution. They want to go home. That's all. They don't care what happens. They just want to go home and till the land. Only this time there is iron discipline and merciless terror to hold them back. Despite these, however, the number of deserters is growing enormously. Relatives of the deserters, however, whenever possible, are taken as hostages and held until the delinquents return. There are special Communist 'cells' in every military unit whose duty it is to spy on the rest of the soldiers and report all conversations. These cells also act as agents of propaganda. Russia is deluged with propaganda, and it certainly does not speak very much for the Bolshevik régime if despite this huge propaganda the Bolshevik party has been unable to rally more than 500,000 members out of a population of 130,000,000 under Soviet control."



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Dukes came out of Russia by way of the frontiers of Russia, Latvia, and Esthonia, "which countries are divided, at the point in question, by a number of lakes, surrounded by huge marshes marked on the map as impassable." A cavalry guard chased him and two companions into a swamp, through which they waded for hours, along the shores of a lake. Suddenly, however, he writes:

> We hit upon a piece of good luck, when to our great delight we found a castaway fishing-boat in the marshes. It was a shabby old thing, and it leaked badly, but on examination it appeared that it could be used provided one man bailed all the time. We cut some oars out of branches and rowed across to Latvia.
>
> The day rose bright and glorious as we rowed out into the middle of the lake. We were weary but happy. My companions were singing, while I kept meditating upon the great, sad land I had left behind. I looked at and thought of Russia, the Russia I have learned to love second only to my own country, and I wondered sorrowfully on what is to be her fate. But, whatever her fate, I shall not fail to return to her and on her bosom pay her the homage of a friend.

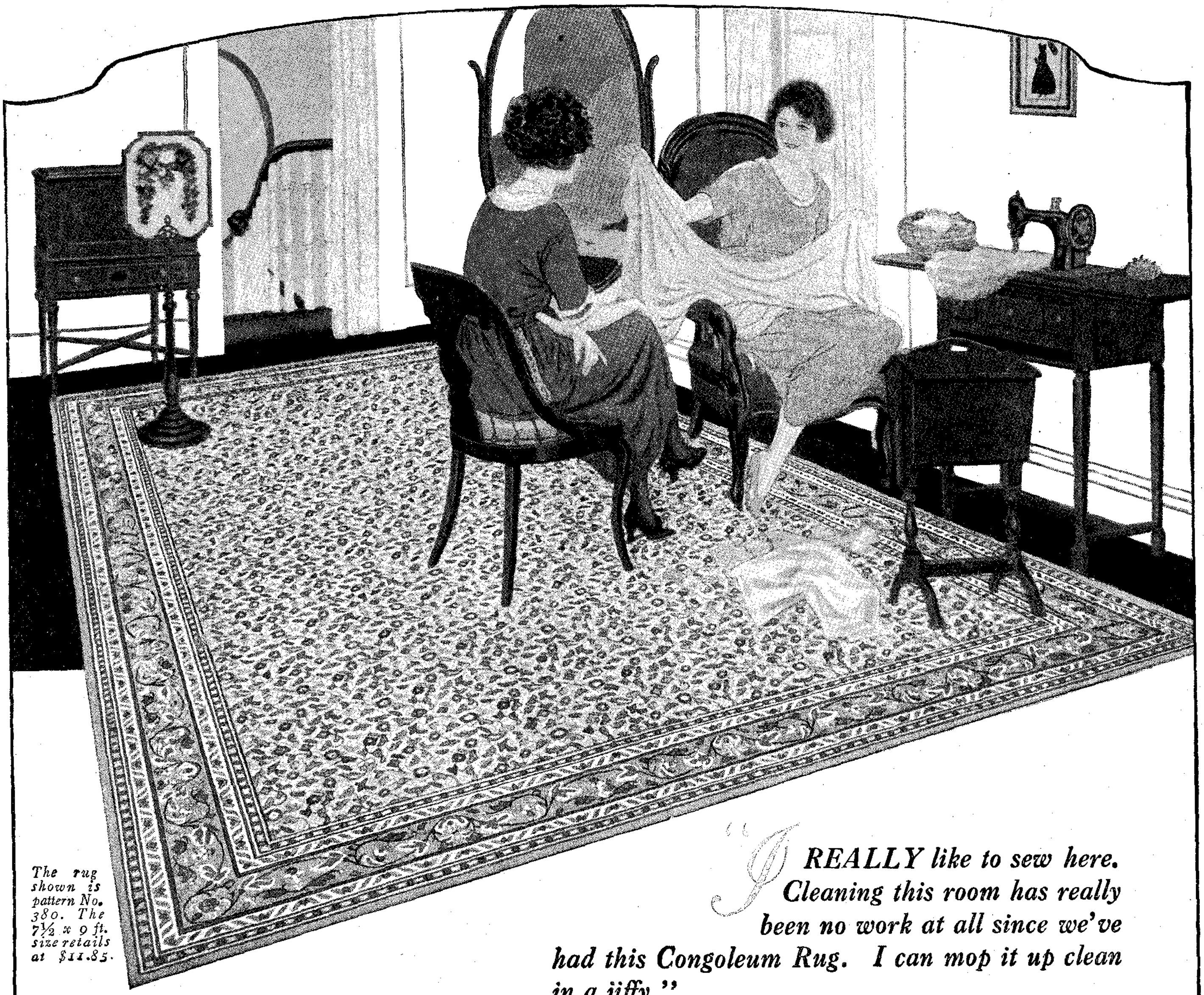
HOW DAUGHERTY HELPED HARDING INTO THE WHITE HOUSE

SOME 16,000,000 PEOPLE, in the final analysis, had a hand in putting Warren G. Harding into the Presidency, but altho that huge figure represents the approximate Republican vote of last November, 15,999,999 of these must yield the lion's share of the credit, we are told, to Harry M. Daugherty, the new Attorney-General of the United States. The new Attorney-General, described as "practical, suave, to whom major-league politics is a pastime," recently explained to a newspaper correspondent how he "put Harding over." Mr. Daugherty, writes the correspondent, Donald MacGregor, of the Washington Bureau of the New York *Herald*, "sat dragging away at a black brier pipe in his apartment." Mr. MacGregor asked him when the Harding Presidential boom began:

> "When did the Harding Presidential boom begin?" the President's closest friend and adviser repeated. "You might as well ask me where the Mississippi River starts. I don't really know. I should say, offhand, it was about five years ago, maybe a little longer ago than that.
>
> "I first met Mr. Harding about twenty-five years ago—in Marion. I had gone there to deliver a political speech, and this young fellow Harding appeared as a candidate for the Ohio State Senate. He was green and awkward. I don't really recall what kind of a speech he made, but in spite of his greenness and awkwardness I liked him immensely. He had that sincere attractiveness about him that he still possesses; you couldn't help but admire his way.
>
> "Harding came down to Columbus to the Senate, and I saw more of him. He took an interest in politics, of course, and so did I. It's one of the rules in Ohio that in order to be a good citizen you've got to take an interest in politics. It's part of a man's duty of citizenship.
>
> "The high points of the record are fairly well known, the time that Harding was elected Lieutenant-Governor and then became a candidate for Governor. He was defeated that year, in 1910, altho he did not deserve to be. It was a matter of State conditions. It always seemed to me that he ought to have a chance to remove the stain from his record, and so the opportunity arrived when there came an opening three years later as a candidate for the United States Senate. I felt he could be elected if he could win the nomination, and he was elected by a large vote.
>
> "Well, it gave him the opportunity. He made a good Senator, but at no time up until the last few months of his service in Washington did the matter of the Presidency enter as a consideration. He was developing as a national figure, and I had in the back of my head the opinion that he would make a strong candidate for the Presidency and a good President.
>
> "In the autumn of 1919, I think it was early in November, or perhaps it was the latter part of October, I got on the train and came to Washington. I saw Harding and talked it over with him. He seemed to be indifferent about the matter, but he did not turn down the proposal that he authorize the use of his name as a candidate.
>
> "It was then, really, that the germ of the idea began. I made a second trip to Washington and gave an interview to the newspaper men, which was published generally. In this I outlined what sort of man I believed should be President, called attention to the widening of the breach between Congress and the Executive, said the President should be a man who would accept the counsel of House and Senate and other leaders, and mentioned other qualifications, and wound it up with the mention of my belief that Senator Harding fulfilled those qualifications. My purpose in this was to learn the reaction from the country. It attracted some favorable comment and gave me encouragement.
>
> "This statement was followed up soon afterward with another visit to Washington, in which I talked with a number of leaders of the Republican party, in order to ascertain what they thought of the idea of the proposed candidacy. That, too, gave some encouragement. Harding knew nothing of this visit.
>
> "My next talk with him about the matter was in Ohio, more than a month afterward. It was, I am sure, during one of the Congressional recesses—just after Thanksgiving, as I recall. Harding called me up on the telephone from Marion and came over to Columbus for a talk.
>
> "We sat in my den until two o'clock in the morning discussing the situation. I explained to him that he had the qualifications as a candidate, and that, while I did not wish to urge him to enter the race, I felt that he had nothing to lose by entering. Ohio always has had a candidate for President at every convention, and we laughingly agreed that the country might get the idea that Ohio was seceding from the Union if she failed on this occasion."

Nothing was agreed upon at that meeting. The next morning Harding came in to Daugherty's office and sat down in a big rocking-chair. "I know what's on your mind," Daugherty told him. "I'm not much on giving advice, but it looks to me as tho you ought to be a candidate. I've been thinking it over, and if you will make the race, I will become the manager of the campaign." It was agreed, and so the campaign started. Mr. Daughtery's narrative continues:

> "My reasons for putting forward Senator Harding were, as I have said, that I believed him to be just the sort of man who ought to be President—practical, patient, thoughtful, listening, and considerate. Further, it seemed as tho to insure a Republican victory, the Republican nominee should be from Ohio. Ohio was an important State to carry, and it seemed reasonable politics that the man most likely to carry it would be an Ohioan. Therefore, since Harding was the United States Senator from the State, he was the State's foremost Republican and entitled to the State's support.
>
> "It was not long after this until the Republican National Committee met in Washington, one of its regular meetings in December. Meantime I got in touch with about fifty of the leading Republicans in Ohio and arranged for them to come to Washington at the time of the meeting. I obtained rooms at the Willard Hotel and had these fifty men get in touch with the various members of the committee and sound them out on the Harding candidacy. All of the fifty called on Senator Harding, but he had no idea what they were doing in Washington.
>
> "So it was possible to have a very good line on the situation soon after the committee met. Following this, I got in touch with almost every one of the members of the national committee myself. If they refused to be for Harding for first choice I got them to agree to be for him for second choice, for third choice, or for fourth. Meantime we organized a publicity bureau for the purpose of acquainting that portion of the public that was unfamiliar with Senator Harding and his record—for the purpose of acquainting them with the facts. We had little money, but did the best we could.
>
> "The preconvention campaign came on in earnest, but we adopted a policy of not entering the primaries in States where there were candidates. The strategy was to familiarize the people with Harding so that when a deadlock came the convention would turn to him.
>
> "You know the rest," he hastened on, referring, of course, to the deadlock of the "big three"—Senator Johnson, General Wood, and Governor Lowden—in the convention and the turning to Mr. Harding as a harmony candidate.
>
> "There is a strange coincidence about this," Mr. Daugherty continued. "I had an experience at the Republican National Convention in Minneapolis which nominated Harrison similar to one I had in Chicago in 1916 which nominated Hughes. William McKinley was the chairman of that convention. I was one of the delegates.
>
> "McKinley came around to my hotel one morning and we



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3 x 3 feet	1.60	7½ x 9 feet	11.85
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rode together to the convention in a hack. We talked about the reports that they were going to vote for him in the convention because of the fight between Harrison and Blaine. McKinley took the position that the time was not ripe for him to be nominated; even as chairman of the convention he challenged the vote of Ohio when it went to him, challenged it on the ground that the Ohio delegation had been instructed for Harrison.

"McKinley was right. He was nominated four years later, when the time was ripe. And he was elected.

"The same thing, virtually, happened in Chicago in 1916. Harding, you recall, was the chairman of that convention—the 'harmony chairman,' they called him, owing to the fact that he had been selected to sound the key-note which was intended to reunite the Republican party after the break of four years previous.

"Harding and I were living together during the convention. The stories were afloat that he was to be voted on as one of the logical candidates in the field. But we agreed that the time was not ripe, so the movement was blocked. But four years later, just as in the case of McKinley, Harding did win the nomination and the election."

The work of Harry M. Daugherty in the national campaign is known to everybody. He served, not in official capacity, but as the personal representative of the Republican nominee. Without detracting in any way from the glory of the other Republican leaders, Mr. Daugherty played a foremost part. He advised the nominee, he appeared with him in the important party conferences, he traveled many miles through the country, fixing something here or something there, helping to mold the public sentiment which rolled up the heaviest vote that any Presidential candidate ever received in an election.

"Who is this wizard Daugherty?" asks the correspondent. "What does he look like? Why did President Harding put him in the Cabinet? And, being there, what kind of an administration is he going to give? These are common questions—questions to which there are definite answers—answers that Mr. Daugherty in modesty has dodged." The writer proceeds to give some answers, nevertheless:

Just a date or two to add flavor to this sketch. Harry M. Daugherty was born in Washington Courthouse, then a town of about 8,000 in Ohio, on January 2, 1860. His father, of Scotch-Irish extraction, died when his son was four years old. Daugherty became a lawyer at twenty-one, organizing his own law firm, of which he was the senior member. He was elected to the Ohio State legislature, and later, with law offices in Columbus, the State capital, he became a lasting factor in Republican politics in Ohio.

Primarily Mr. Daugherty is a lawyer—a good lawyer, too—with some of the most important clients in the Middle West. He has been identified with outstanding litigation in various sections of the country, and at the bar is recognized as a pleader of extensive experience and ability.

"One of the peculiar things," Mr. Daugherty will smile, "is that every law partner I have ever had has gone on the Supreme Court bench in Ohio. Naturally, they have been men of political interests. Law and politics, you know, go hand in hand."

Daugherty is clean-cut, smooth-shaven, and solid without being fat. He is modish in his dress. I have seen him many times, but never, except on Inauguration day or at a function that required it, in anything but a light-colored suit. He wears tan shoes and smokes a pipe and Wheeling stogies.

There is a floridness about his face bespeaking almost unlimited vigor, which he reveals in the way he works. Daugherty is forever on the job—conference follows conference in his daily life; he is keen at details, but does not allow them to obscure the broader principles involved in the question to be considered.

Daughtery will not admit it, but his diversion is politics. That's the way he gets his mind off the grind of the law routine. He would rather sit in some smoky room figuring out important political strategy than he would play golf.

Rivaling, to some extent, the hobby of politics is Daugherty's desire to help people who are in bad luck. They say of him that he has given a hand in need to a hundred or more young men about the country.

Mr. Daugherty is married and has two children, a son, Draper M. Daugherty, and a daughter, Mrs. Ralph Rarey, wife of her father's law partner. Mrs. Daugherty is an invalid and is not coming to Washington until next November.

Mr. Daugherty did not seek the post of Attorney-General. President Harding insisted that he take it.

"Save the books and the furniture," said he when he boarded the train for Washington. "I may need them some time. But just figure me out of the firm for the time I'm away. I've got the biggest client I've ever had—the United States Government."

HAS BELGIUM ANNEXED A LITTLE ALSACE-LORRAINE?

TWO SMALL SCRAPS of land, tucked away on the border between Belgium and Germany, so insignificant they can hardly be made out on the map, lately attracted the attention of a wandering American journalist. They are the districts, or counties, of Malmedy and Eupen, described as a small, poor region, with one town of some 25,000 inhabitants, another about half as large, a few villages, and the rest farming, grazing, and timber land. Five-sixths of the 60,000 inhabitants are German, declares the correspondent. It is admitted even by the Belgians there, he says, that all except a small fraction of the population sympathize with Germany and wish to live under German rule. Belgium asked for these two districts at the Peace Conference, and the matter was left to a vote of their people. When the plebiscite was held, as the journalist reports with much circumstantiality and has not as yet been denied, the Belgian minority succeeded in getting around the principle of self-determination. Voting methods were used, it is charged, that "would do credit to an American ward boss in a corrupt and gang-ridden city." This is the situation in which the journalist, an anonymous correspondent of the New York *World*, professes to see a small counterpart of the old Alsace-Lorraine difficulty. *The World*, editorially, prefaces its report with a statement that "the man who wrote it is an American journalist of high standing, and while *The World* does not vouch for all the statements made, it has every confidence in his judgment and fairness." The New York *Tribune* attacks several previous articles by this correspondent on the general ground that "such publicity" is out of place at the present time. "We do not question the motives of our neighbor," says the *Tribune's* editor, "but it must know the natural effects of such publicity. With the terrible wrongs inflicted on France unredrest, it is amazing that any reputable newspaper should aid the wrong-doer. Truly pro-German propaganda is rampant, is once again seeking to undermine the one thing Germany fears—Franco-British-American cooperation." A request from the Belgian Ambassador at Washington for information bearing on the Belgian difficulties in the annexed districts has remained unanswered. With these precautionary considerations in mind, *The World* account may be quoted in part as follows:

Belgium asked at Paris, in 1919, for these two German counties. Her demand was based, first, on the ground that Malmedy County contains a Belgian district where 10,000 Walloons live who wanted union with Belgium; secondly, on the plea that the Germans destroyed valuable Belgian forests and that Belgium was entitled in return to the valuable Eupen and Malmedy timber-land; and finally, because a strategic rectification of the frontier would hamper Germany in a new war.

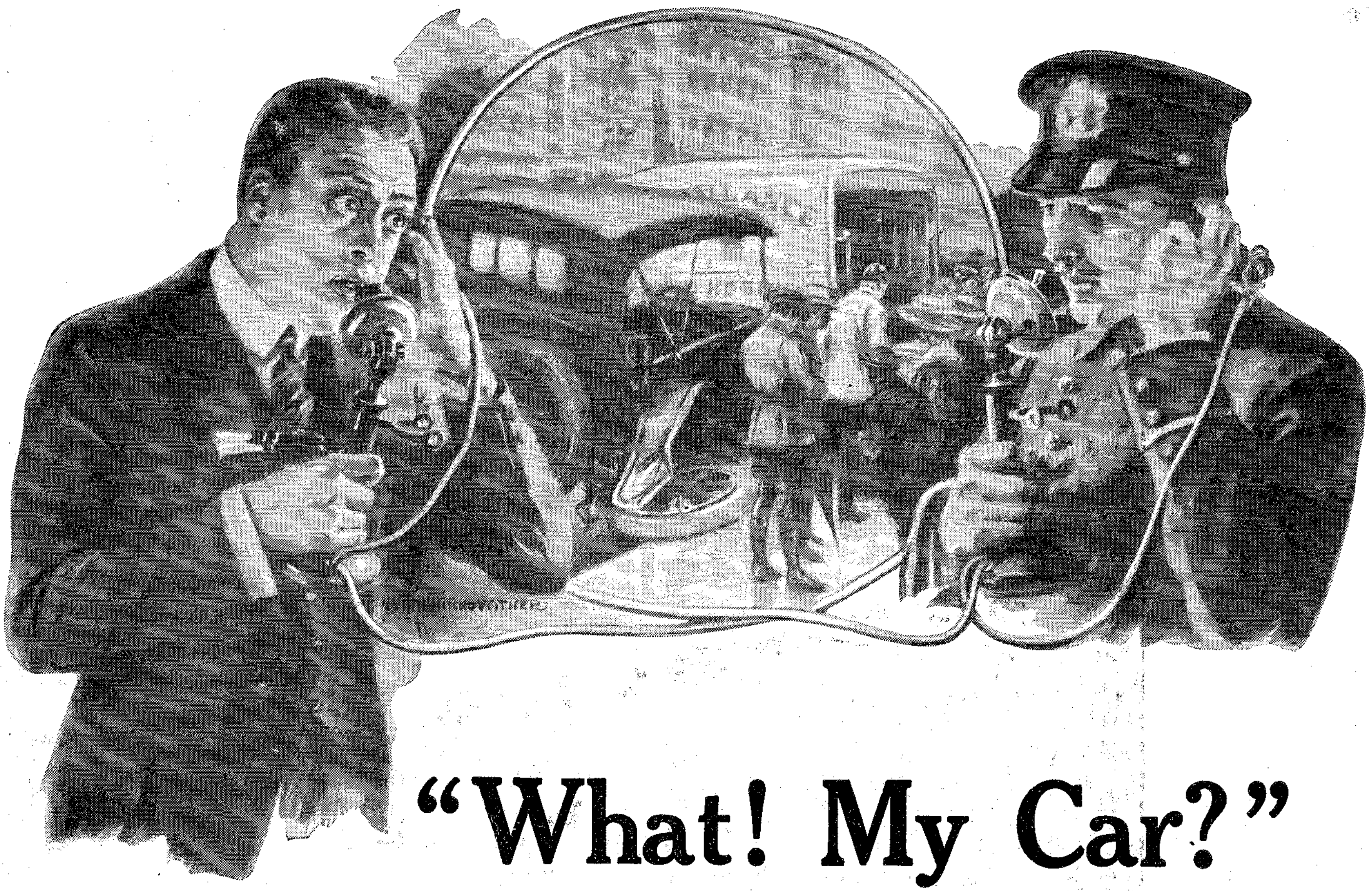
President Wilson objected, as he knew the population was predominantly German. The Belgians assured him the people would welcome annexation, and offered to hold a plebiscite and leave the ultimate disposition of the two counties to the League of Nations. This scheme the President accepted.

This plebiscite was held in 1920. The League of Nations has ruled that since only some four hundred-odd out of 60,000 people signed protests against annexation, the counties should be Belgian, and Belgian they are.

The *World* correspondent has investigated the conditions under which this plebiscite was held. He has talked to the people in Eupen and Malmedy towns and the country, and asked questions concerning political, industrial, and agricultural conditions.

The correspondent is able to say, without the slightest possibility of effective contradiction, that no American ward boss in the most corrupt and gang-ridden city ever dared perpetrate such a farce as the "plebiscite" here last year. He will summarize a small part of the evidence that has led to this conclusion.

Article 34 of the Treaty of Versailles states that Germany "renounces in favor of Belgium all rights and title over the territory comprising the whole of the Kreise of Eupen and Malmedy." There follows, however, a reservation inserted to secure the consent of President Wilson. It is provided that the inhabitants have the right, within six months after the coming into force of the Treaty, to record in writing, in registers to be



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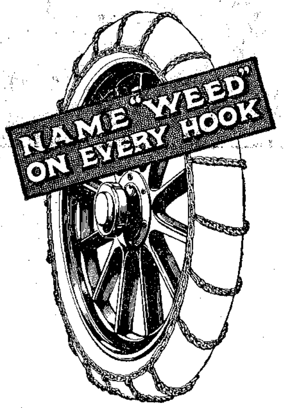
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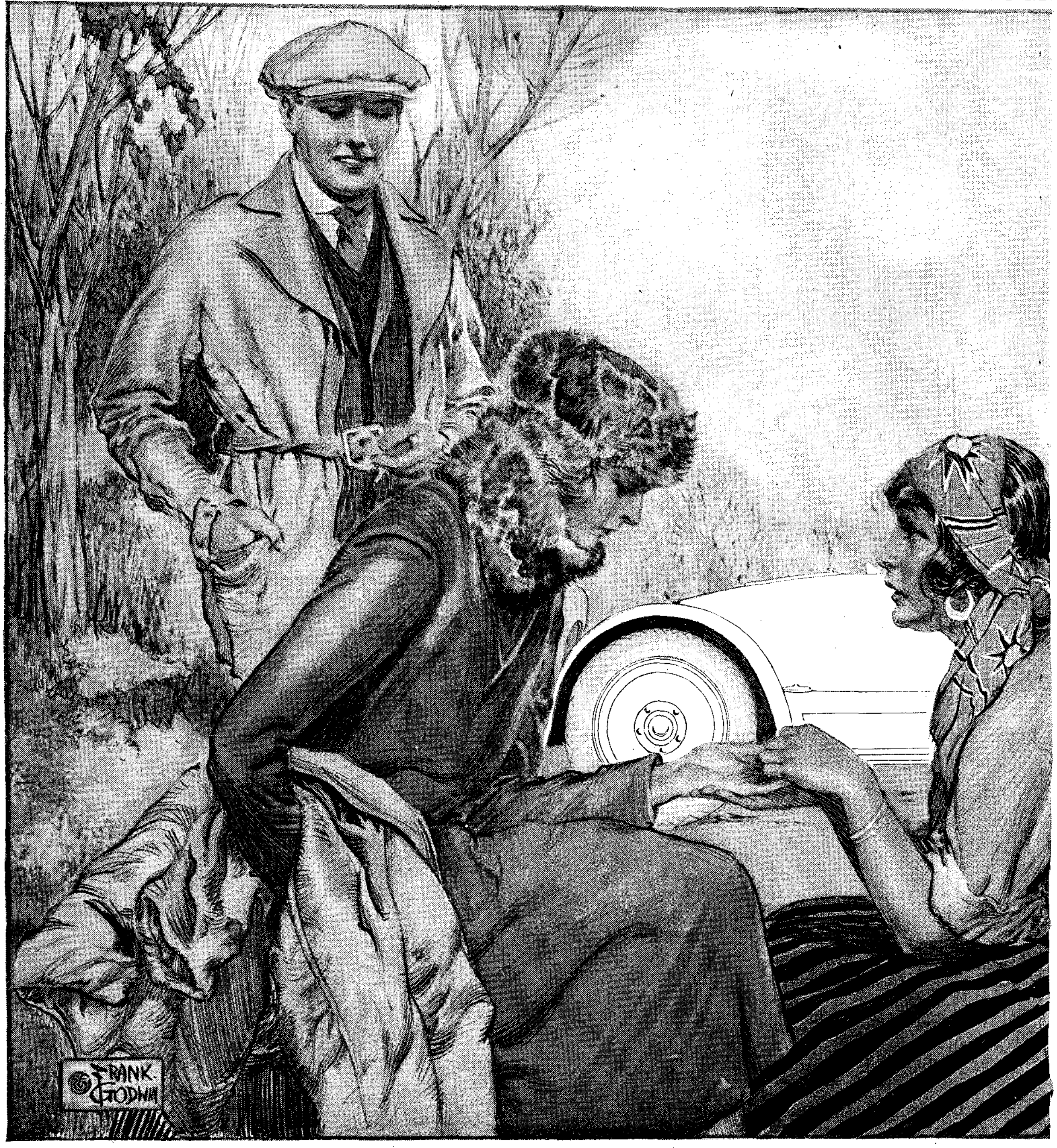

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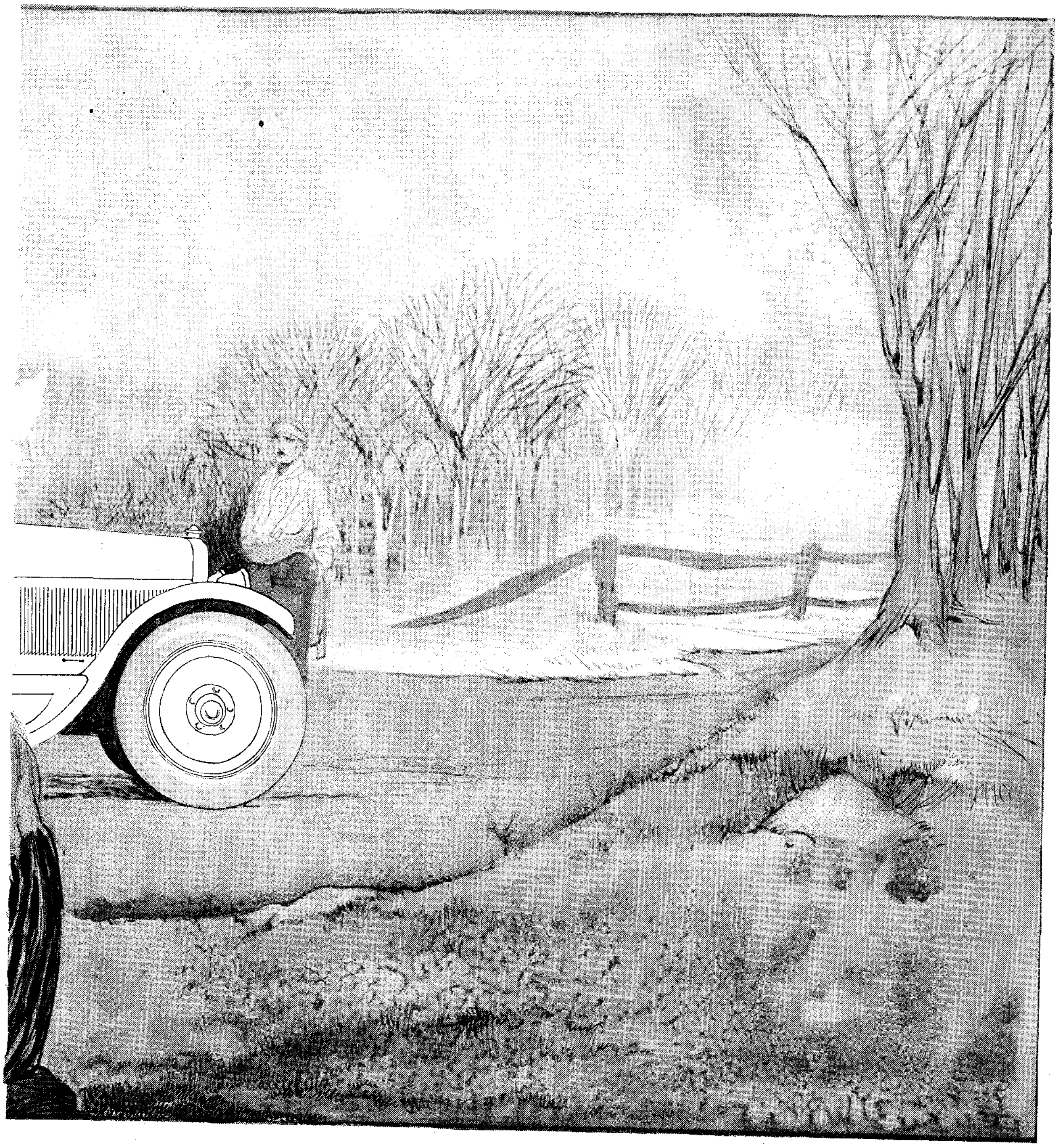

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> opened by the Belgian authorities of Eupen and Malmedy, their desire that these territories should remain wholly or in part under German sovereignty. The Belgian Government agreed to submit the result of this expression of opinion to the League of Nations and to abide by the decision of the League.
>
> In a note dated July 16, 1919, the Allied governments informed the German Government that "the decision of the inhabitants is to be obtained under conditions which safeguard the entire freedom of voting," and that the districts should be united to Belgium only if the union obtained support from the population.
>
> From January 10 to July 10 last year the protest registers, according to the Treaty, were to lie in the offices of the District Commissariats in the towns of Eupen and Malmedy. The "conditions" under which protestations were to be permitted were not published until January 23, and the registers were kept open accordingly until July 23. In Eupen the correspondent could find no Belgian who would claim more than 500 fellow countrymen in that country or one-fiftieth of the population. Yet in six months only 212 Eupeners signed the register of protest. In Malmedy the correspondent was told the number was "insignificant—two or three hundred."

The correspondent set about the task of finding out why there had been so few signers of the protests in a population most of whom did not favor the union with Belgium. Then, he says, he discovered the trick. We are told that now that the League of Nations has confirmed Belgian rule over Malmedy and Eupen, "the Belgians smile and do not trouble to deny what is set down." We read on:

> Two documents were shown by the correspondent at the Belgian Commissariat for the Malmedy district, and the Acting District Commissioner did not deny their authenticity, and defended them.
>
> The Belgian Commissioner, L. de Smeet, circulated on February 25 last year a circular order to the mayors of the cantons, reading:
>
> Circular. Edict No. 26-2157. February 23, 1920.
>
> ### CANCELATION OF PRIVILEGES
>
> Those persons who have signed the lists of protest against Belgium's reannexation of the new districts are to be deprived of the following privileges:
>
> 1. Change of the mark.
> 2. Reception of Belgian food supplies.
> 3. Passports to Belgium and the three-language stamp.
> 4. Export permits and other permits.
>
> L. DE SMEET.
>
> In addition to these disabilities, the correspondent was informed that persons desiring to protest were usually threatened with expulsion from their homes across the German border. He has no documentary proof of this charge, but among the mass of the people it is believed that within two years all the Germans who signed the lists are to be expelled.
>
> Eupen is a country suburb of Aix-la-Chapelle. Every day 3,000 men and women workers go by trolley to work in the mills of Aix. They are paid in German marks. At the frontier the trolleys are stopt and Belgian officials inspect the passports of the passengers. These documents must bear the "three-language stamp," the circular indorsement of the Allied Armies of Occupation. Without it the Eupener can not go to Aix. He must go back to Eupen—where there is no work.
>
> Only Belgian money, by order, is legal tender in Eupen and Malmedy. Since nearly one-quarter of the inhabitants draw their pay in marks across the German border, they must get marks turned into Belgian francs to buy anything at home. This is done for them, and at a generous rate of exchange, by the Belgian authorities.
>
> But many residents, in these hard times, have no jobs in Germany. The unemployed are provided with food by the government organizations. Some of the money for this food comes from American relief sources.
>
> The meaning of Mr. de Smeet's edict thus becomes clear. A Eupener with a job in Aix would go to the commissioner's office to protest. He would be warned of what would happen if he signed the register. He would probably go away. If he persisted and signed, the commissioner took his passport and canceled the "three-language stamp." He could no longer go to his work. When he came to apply for food, he got none, by order. If he had some marks saved up, he was not permitted to exchange them for francs, and he could not buy commodities in Aix. The edict thus made protestants outlaws in a most thorough fashion.
>
> When these facts were made clear to the correspondent, he understood a fact that had puzzled him at first. Most of the 212 Eupeners who signed the protest were railwaymen. Most of them were planning to go back to Germany, and have since left.
>
> Proof that this edict was actually applied, and also that it was openly approved by the Belgian Government, was furnished the correspondent. This also he verified from Belgian officials, who were polite but mildly surprized and a little hurt that now, when "everything is settled," their actions should be investigated.
>
> The Belgian Royal High Commissioner, Mr. Baltia, the Governor in charge of the two districts, was the highest authority to whom appeal was possible during the plebiscite. In Malmedy, District Commissioner Xhafflaire (pronounced Hafflaire) had refused the three-language stamp to a man who had a job in Aix, because the applicant had signed the protest. The protestant sent an appeal to Mr. Baltia. He received a letter written on stationery headed, "The Royal High Commissioner, Governor of the Districts Reunited with Belgium," which read:
>
> MALMEDY, *March* 24, 1920.
>
> DEAR SIR:
>
> The conduct of Mr. Xhafflaire has my full approval and I refuse emphatically to let the privilege of the three-language stamp be conceded to you. Moreover, there is no use whatever in applying to me to interfere in such cases. The decisions of Mr. Xhafflaire are always approved by me.
>
> The Major, Chief of the Cabinet, By Order.

The Belgian authorities are also reported to have arranged the hours for registration so that there would be but little chance for everybody so disposed to file protests. In Malmedy there were 18,859 voters entitled to protest if they liked, but the total time allotted for registration was only 50,760 minutes. The correspondent figures out that if each registrant had taken ten minutes to enter this protest only 5,076 would have been able to do so. He continues:

> But the Belgian authorities did not stop with the penalties. They took measures to make certain that even if the German residents should determine to run all risks and protest, only a few of them, not enough to worry the League of Nations, could do so.
>
> Commissioner Xhafflaire was in charge of the protest book in Malmedy. His methods, which were also followed in Eupen, would make a Tammany heeler of the old school doff his hat.
>
> Germans who wanted to sign the registers came from many country districts, spending several hours on the way. Most of them had trains to catch and get back the same day. What chance many of them had to vote may be judged from the following account from a German who put in half a day in a vain effort to sign his name.
>
> "I got to the office at nine-thirty in the morning and stood there until noon, when the office closed until two. Then I had to go home. During all that time only half a dozen persons were admitted. Half an hour on the average was spent in trying to discourage each from protesting. Commissioner Xhafflaire was known for his persuasive efforts throughout the district. First he used soft words: if those did not avail, he dissuaded people from entering their protest by reciting all the disadvantages that would result."
>
> A man of seventy living in the country twelve miles from Eupen said he had walked all the way to the town to protest. The Belgian official in charge of the protest book tried to persuade him to reconsider. But the old man persisted. Then Sub-Commissioner de Grand Ry said he would get the book, but discovered he had lost the key to his desk. He apologized, and the old man trudged twelve miles back home again, his protest unrecorded.
>
> (The fact that names of German informants are not given in this story is due to the universal belief of the inhabitants that deprivation of privileges or expulsion would be the fate of any resident who publicly opposed the new régime.)
>
> To return to Commissioner Xhafflaire in Malmedy. He was extremely polite, a municipal official in a near-by village ruefully admitted, when the official returned crestfallen after having signed the protest book against Xhafflaire's warning that if he did so he would be deprived of his office. Xhafflaire's words came true, and the official returned, withdrew his protest, and got his job back. "Xhafflaire was a gentleman," said the German. "When I came back to recant, he did not say, 'I told you so.'"
>
> Having heard many stories of their experiences from inhabitants of the Malmedy district who went to Xhafflaire's office to sign the book, the correspondent feels safe in assuming that the commissioner's office was not open all of the time advertised, and that an average of at least ten minutes was spent by the commissioner in argument, polite expostulation, and in the entering of many particulars on forms provided for that purpose.

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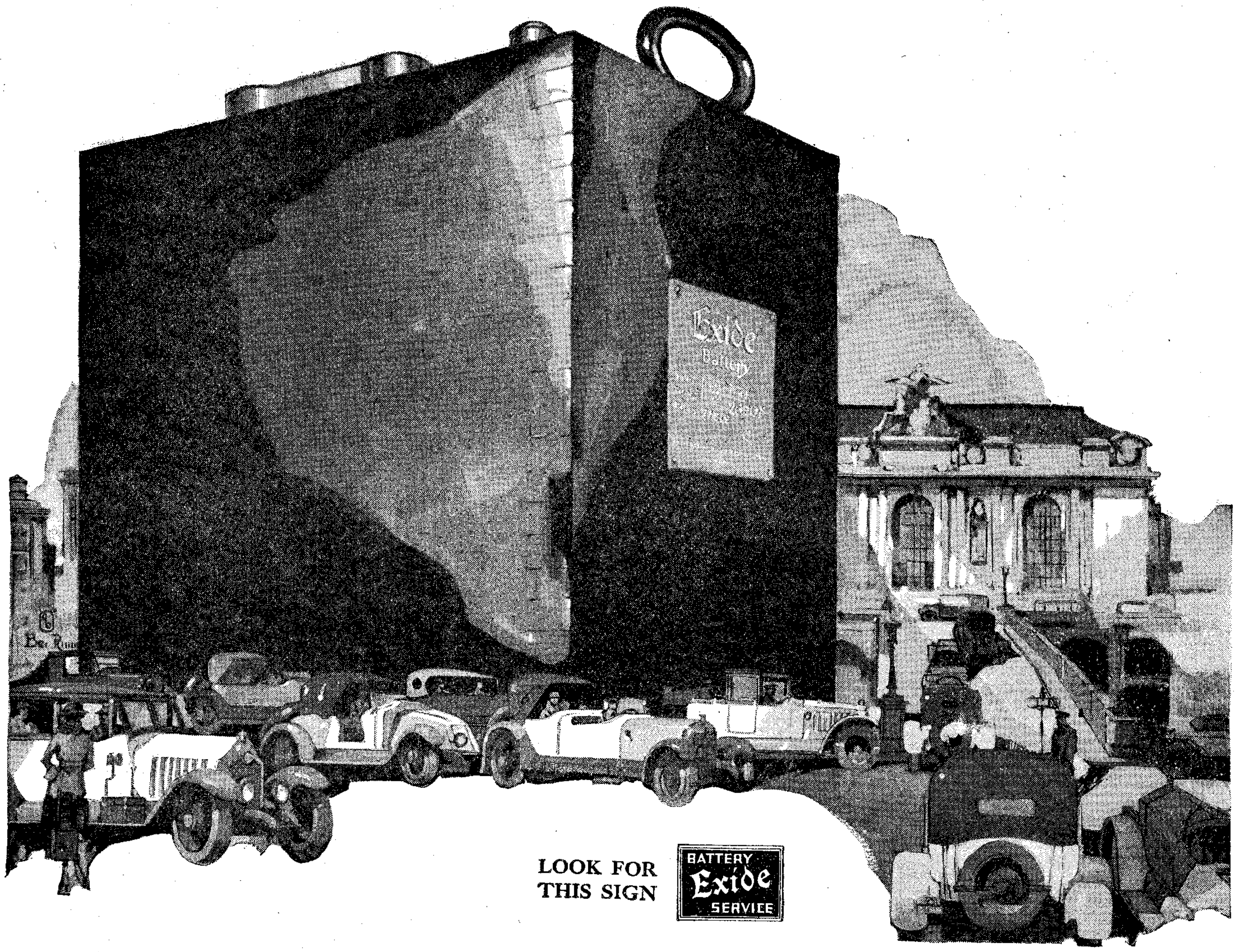

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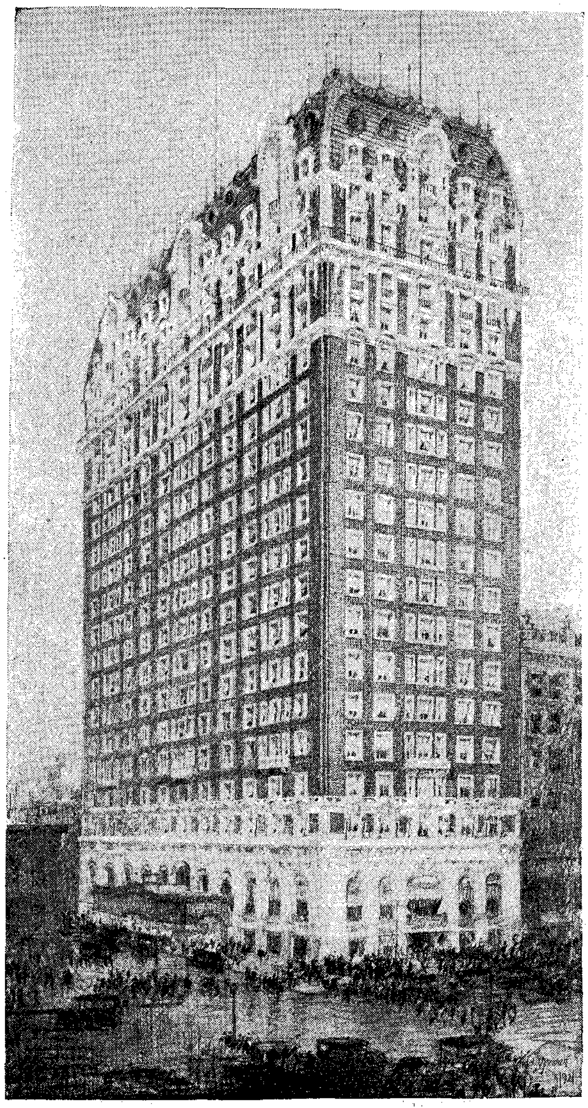

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BLACKSTONE HOTEL, CHICAGO

All trim above base course is cream glazed Terra Cotta

MARSHALL & FOX, Architects

AMERICAN hotel architecture emerged from mediocrity about 1885, the time of the general architectural awakening of this country. Structures were reared more magnificent and sumptuous in appointments than the greatest French palaces and châteaux.

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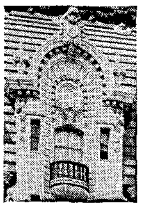


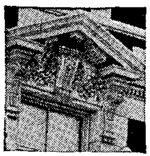
Dormer on 19th story, Blackstone Hotel

Dormer Window

A "dormer window" is a vertical window placed in or forming a small gable rising from a sloping roof. This example, in the mansard roof of the Blackstone, is designed in the profusely detailed modern French style. These dormers form a conspicuous feature even at their great height.

Pointed Pediment

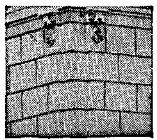
This window in the 2nd story of the Blackstone Hotel is designed with a pointed pediment, a classic detail familiarly exemplified in the Parthenon and here treated in the richly ornate modern French style.



Window of 2nd story, Blackstone Hotel

Rustication

"Rustication" is a term denoting the exaggeration of the joints—by beveled edges or deeply sunk grooves, for instance — between the exterior units of a wall-surface. The architectural purpose of rustication is to emphasize the several units of which the wall is constructed; the width of rusticated joints varies in scale according to the size of the building.



Portion of exterior wall below 2nd story, north-east corner of Blackstone Hotel

The material illustrated is Terra Cotta

To become familiar with Architecture, follow this Series of Details. No. 8 will appear in The Literary Digest of May 7, 1921.

TERRA COTTA

Permanent *Beautiful* *Profitable*

Many were deterred by what Xhafflaire said. If not, they were allowed to sign the book, provided their identity papers were in perfect order.

Assuming that Xhafflaire was on the job during those six months every minute of the 50,760 minutes advertised and that he did not detain the protesters more than ten minutes each (which average is certainly too low), and that there were always people waiting so that his office was always occupied, there was only time for 5,076 Germans to protest, if so many had been willing to brave the penalties.

Belgium played it safe. Even without the threats, the voting was so conducted that in Malmedy County, under this too liberal estimate, only 5,076 out of 18,859 qualified residents could have voted had all been courageous enough to try to do so. Further comment on how the peace-treaty concession to President Wilson's "self-determination" point was carried out in Malmedy and Eupen by Belgium is not necessary. The League of Nations has pronounced that the plebiscite gives no reason to reconsider the Belgian annexation.

THE GERMANS ARE IN PARIS AGAIN

PARIS HAS BEEN LOOKING for one particular face, a telltale face, to really prove that peace has come, and now, reports the Paris Bureau of the New York *Herald*, "it has finally come, this face, and no surer sign of the return of the old days can be found to-day than the sight of the once familiar blond and adipose figure of the German, calmly promenading along the boulevards of Paris, whose possession he so ardently coveted." The Teutons have arrived in considerable numbers, we are told, preceded by a heavy vanguard of diplomats and attachés who have opened the German Embassy for business.

Paris had seen the physiognomy of its streets undergo periodic changes as the weeks and months dimmed the now fast-disappearing signs of the war. The city is bright with fresh paint, except in some outlying and poor districts where the signs of airplane bombs and "Big Berthas" have not yet been removed. With the return of the beaten but still hopeful German, Paris is ready to believe that the war, except for some few measures of treaty-enforcement along the Rhine, is really at an end. In particular, says the writer:

> The return of the German Ambassador and his staff to Paris is the story of the return of Germany to France, in quest of its lost prestige, *rapprochement*, and—business. It mirrors bluntly and somewhat poignantly this truly dramatic phase of the war's dénouement—the return of the defeated enemy to the house of the victor.
>
> Dr. Adolf Mayer, German Ambassador to France, altho officially received last October, is really just now preparing to hang out his shingle. He is the latest addition to the diplomatic family here in spite of the fact that he has been in Paris nearly a whole year, sitting, as it were, on the door-step of the Elysée Palace for word from the Presidency to enter and present his credentials. All throughout the long illness of ex-President Deschanel and the subsequent interval of President Millerand's election and inauguration the German Ambassador waited, until, unexpectedly one day, he was asked to come and be received into the Corps Diplomatique. The welcome which, in the usual case of an ambassador's reception by the Chief of State consists of a cordial exchange of greetings, took the form this time of a summary warning to Herr Mayer and his Government by President Millerand—a warning that Germany must not tamper with the dearly bought victory of the Allies.
>
> The Germans then took possession of their old Embassy in the Rue de Lille, in the heart of the old aristocratic Boulevard Saint-Germain quarter and a stone's throw from the Chamber of Deputies and the Foreign Office. With a thoroughness characteristically German the staff got down to business and have now nearly completed the dusting-off process throughout the edifice, which during nearly five years was hermetically sealed and whose dark and somber exterior seemed to stand for something haunted and menacing to the passer-by.
>
> Reparations is not such a strange word in the dictionary of postwar Germany after all, as any visitor to the Rue de Lille will discover. An intense activity reigns within and without the Embassy building and in the spacious Renaissance courtyard. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and painters are hurrying up the construction of new wings and other additions to the structure, while the reparation of worn-out and neglected interiors is proceeding at a prodigiously rapid, not to say expensive, pace.
>
> The lonesome German caretaker who remained throughout the war, living in the little *loge* under the protection (until April, 1917) of the American Ambassador, was not able, single-handed, to keep the property in the best condition, and the place became moldy and weather-worn through neglect. Besides, many a youthful artist and patriot had during those four terrible years exercised his talents and given way to his feelings in pencil and chalk on the outside walls and doors of the Embassy. It almost seemed that every one who passed that house had affixt a version of his opinion of things German, in terms often not elegant but always forceful, and many a "*Vive la France!*" and "*On Ne Passe Pas*" is now going under the stone-scraper with the dust of other less ceremonious warnings.
>
> The additional wings are being added to the Embassy principally to house the staff, which now is one of the largest of any embassy in Paris. The returning Germans found certain conditions existing in Paris that did not exist before they dreamed their dream of universal hegemony—an acute housing crisis; a dislike for German tenants and abnormal rents, especially when reduced from marks to francs. All this meant that the Embassy had to make provision to house the small army of attachés and clerks. Besides, no German consulates having yet been established in France, all the consular offices had to be squeezed into the Embassy.
>
> Legally and technically the German representatives in France —from the Ambassador downward—are, in diplomatic language, *personæ gratæ*. In fact, however, they are not. The war and all its horrors, the memory of German atrocities and the souvenirs of French suffering are all still too vivid in the minds of the nation who only yesterday laid in his grave the unknown *Poilu*, to permit of forgiveness and *rapprochement*. "Friendly enemies" is as near a construction of the actual status of these unwelcome visitors as can possibly be found.

The German Ambassador and his aids, says the writer, are fully aware of the disadvantages under which they labor. In fact, they can not help but be conscious of the universal feeling of coldness and aloofness encountered on all sides. They sense it in their every-day contact with the French:

> Telephone operators, telegraph messengers, and all the outside world that comes into touch with that embryonic Teuton cosmos behind the massive gates in the Rue de Lille invariably does its share to remind them that they are "*Boches*" and "willed the war." The staff takes this persistent affront rather sourly. It always has done so—ever since that day in June two years ago when a little boy threw a brick and ruined the straw hat of the German official who was walking in the fenced-off streets of Versailles.
>
> The staff has never understood why the French are so sore. But the Ambassador understands. It is this understanding, mingled with the good sense and tact of a man who knows his place, that has made Dr. Mayer's mission to Paris a much less acrimonious and inglorious job than it might have otherwise been.
>
> Adolf Mayer, a short, slight man in the fifties, who might easily be lost in a small group of middle-aged clerks or shopkeepers, is the first German Ambassador who never held a title or belonged to an aristocratic family. He is a democrat, a Bavarian, and a Catholic, three qualifications much in his favor from a French point of view. In some of his shirt-sleeve methods he might easily be compared with certain old-time American diplomatists. Above everything, the French who have met him size him up as a man so totally different from his predecessors in the Rue de Lille that it is hard to believe he is a diplomatic representative of Germany.
>
> But in this fortunate respect his colleagues are far from resembling their chief. Investigation has disclosed that nearly all of the important attachés at the German Embassy are part and parcel of the old gang of the Wilhelmstrasse. With the exception of the Ambassador, they are all *diplomats de carrièe*, and as no diplomatic career dates from the time of the armistice they unquestionably belong to the Foreign Office of Von Jagow and Zimmermann.
>
> The key-note of Dr. Mayer's diplomacy in Paris is commercialism. He is before everything else a business man. Originally a lawyer in Munich, he engaged in business shortly before the war and in the four years that followed piled up an immense fortune. His political vision is dominated by the economic, a fact which during all the negotiations on the reparations question contributed much to maintain a comprehensive *liaison* between Paris and the Berlin Government. Another factor operating much in the favor of Dr. Mayer and which has gained for him the particular respect of the French financial and commercial world is his advocacy of a Franco-German *rapprochement* on an economic basis. Mayer has partly succeeded in convincing Frenchmen that the future of France and Germany as well as

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

that of Continental Europe rests upon an economic understanding between the two great European military Powers and a common protection against the commercialism of England and the United States. French officials have actually conceded that such an understanding with Germany is inevitable.

Apart from an occasional visit to the Quai d'Orsay, the French Foreign Office, and special calls of a purely diplomatic and official nature, the German Ambassador seldom goes about. His official contact with Frenchmen and other members of the diplomatic corps is limited, while his social activities are almost nil. His wife, who is from Lorraine, has many friends among the French, but her social activities are to a great extent limited to her husband's very tactful participation in the social life of the capital. On rare occasions the German Ambassador is seen at the opera or the theater. His staff, on the contrary, mingle in the general life of Paris without hesitancy, which accounts for the sight of so many German hair-cuts and checkered suits on the boulevards lately.

Since his official reception, and particularly since the incident of the American Ambassador's refusal to be introduced to him, Herr Mayer has kept considerably in the background. He is invited to the regular diplomatic functions along with all the members of the diplomatic corps and often accepts. The reception he receives is necessarily very formal and sometimes even cold. It is on such occasions, when the Ambassador begins to sense the cooling atmosphere, that he shows his tactfulness. To avoid meeting the invited guests at an official reception, Herr Mayer sometimes retreats before the reception opens, after having paid his respects to the hosts at the diplomatic dinner which usually precedes one of those receptions.

Recently at a state reception given at the Elysée Palace, the first state event in the President's dwelling since the war, the German Ambassador was observed leaving shortly before the arrival of the guests for the reception. He was present at the dinner with the President and the other diplomatic representatives.

Herr Mayer is a hard worker and spends most of his time, closed up in his library, at work. Whether it is for the purpose of protection against harm or to avoid interruption, the German Ambassador is always under lock and key. When a secretary or a colleague is summoned or wishes to visit the Ambassador he calls at the guardian's office for a key and admits himself into the Ambassador's study, closing the door and leaving the key with the guardian upon leaving. The Ambassador makes frequent visits to Berlin and Munich. He also keeps directly in touch with his country by daily telephone communications over a private wire.

"How do the residents in the neighborhood of the German Embassy regard the return of their erstwhile enemies?" Americans ask when they come to Paris. The residents of the street as well as those of all Paris regard the return of the Germans somewhat in the same fashion as the *gendarme* on the beat in front of the Embassy does. When the New York *Herald* correspondent asked him this question he replied with a shrug of the shoulder and that air of indifference and unconcern which was so expressive of the Parisian during the war:

"*Les Bosches? Mais, on s'en fiche!*"

Meaning, "Fiddlesticks!"

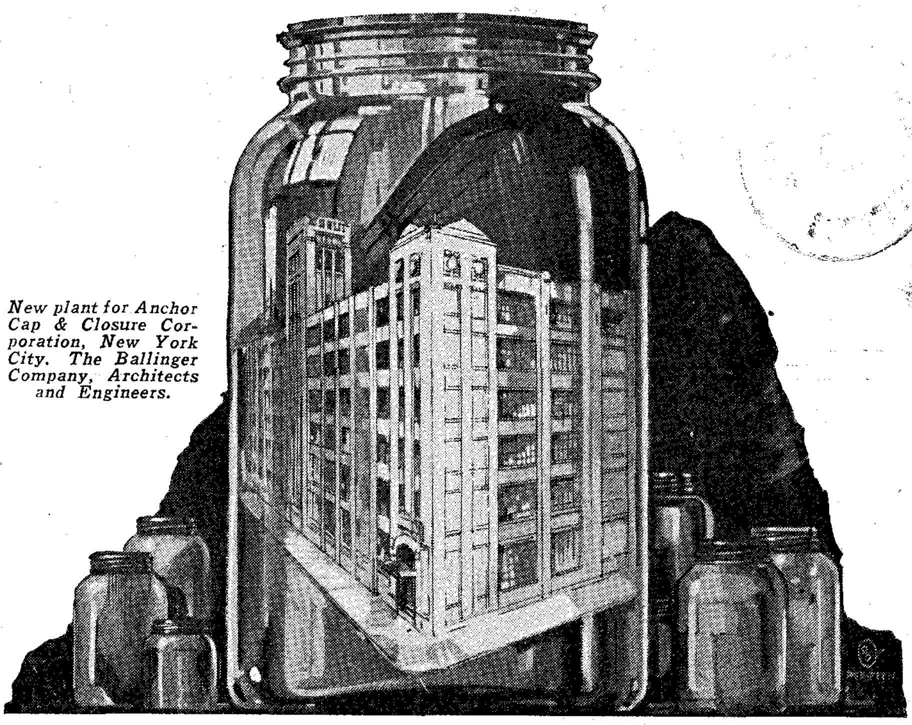
OUR MILLIONAIRE SECRETARY OF LABOR

THE member of President Harding's new Cabinet who is the center of more assorted difficulties than any other is probably James John Davis, the new Secretary of Labor. "I have inherited ten or twelve controversies—big controversies, too," he mentioned to an interviewer who was permitted to share an office luncheon in the middle of the Secretary's sixteen-hour day. "The idea is (it is the President's idea) to get to 'em before they burst into trouble instead of after. Say, it's like the Secretary of War taking office one day and finding a declaration of war on his hands the next." Very interesting to the country at large, but most interesting to the associations of manufacturers and workmen who are preparing for new adjustments is the new Secretary's attitude on wages and labor. The interviewer from the Chicago *Tribune*, quoted above, points out that Mr. Davis, altho to-day reputed to be worth $2,000,000, was a "master puddler" at the age of sixteen years. "My father was a puddler, too, and so was his father, in iron," added the Secretary, and gave this general résumé of his view on the wage and labor question:

> "If we can give every child in America at least a high-school education and a trade our troubles will be over. For with the trade he'll have something to do, and with the education he can reason out the problems of his life, as well as be ready for the chance to rise above his trade if he is mentally capable of something higher.
>
> "I know that if a man does not get fair wages and works too long hours he's not going to become a good citizen.
>
> "Decent wages, decent hours, make good citizenship. That's my slogan. To realize them for myself and others—that's been my life."

Secretary Davis will change many of the present policies of the Department of Labor, believes a writer in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit), *The Record*, speaking for the manufacturers and against some of the policies of the American Federation of Labor, presents the new Secretary through the eyes of a Detroit attorney "who knows him intimately." According to the writer:

> The man destined to try conclusions with labor and its leader is James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in the Harding Cabinet. During the eight years that Mr. Gompers was first cousin to the Wilson Administration Mr. Davis, a director-general of the Moose organization, had been busy laying out and developing Moosehart, that great colony of Moose widows and orphans near Chicago. Mr. Davis was a great Moose; otherwise he was not in the public eye.
>
> Mr. Harding's selection of Mr. Davis as his labor lieutenant undoubtedly has created no end of surprize, not only because he was such an inconspicuous figure in national political life, but more because his con-



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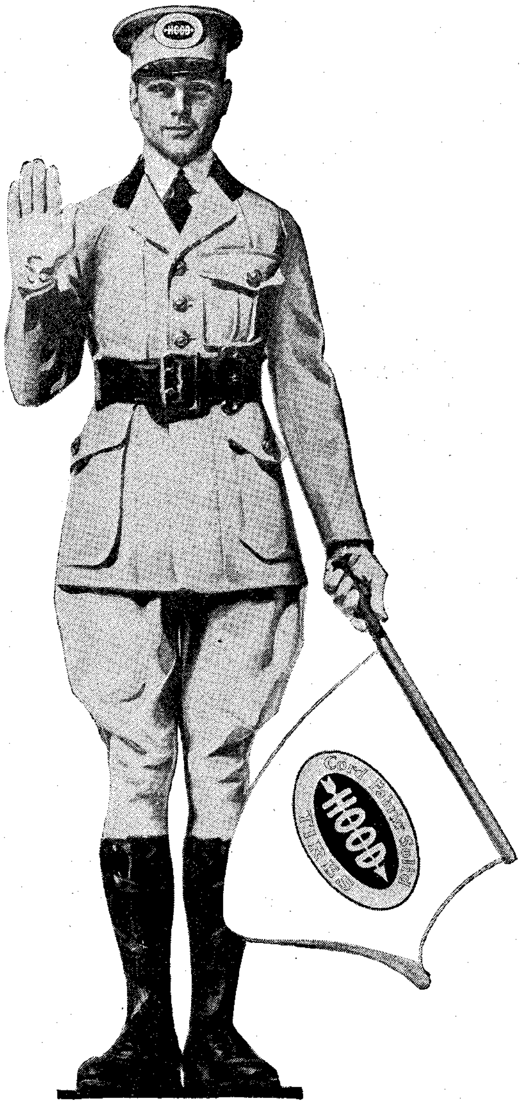


PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

nection with organized labor was so indefinitely drawn. Consequently the questions in the minds of politicians, employers, and workers are: Who is this man Davis? Why was he selected? What will be his general policies, and toward which side of what has come to be recognized as a great controversy will he lean?

It so happens that Detroit has a citizen who knows probably as much about James J. Davis as any other person outside of the Secretary's immediate family. That man is Antonio P. Entenza, lawyer, Loyal Order of Moose leader, and in certain circles referred to as a radical in political thought, a reputation which Mr. Entenza does not seek to deny. Mr. Entenza so admires "Jim" Davis, as he calls him, for the qualities that make men "pals" that he can talk about him for hours. On the other hand, Jim Davis reciprocates in kind and to such an extent that no sooner had he accepted the portfolio of Secretary of Labor than he offered Mr. Entenza the post of chief counsel of the Labor Department.

It is not within the power of human nature to be perfect; therefore, the best test of the sincerity of anything Mr. Entenza may say of Mr. Davis is to find and analyze the faults Mr. Entenza finds in Mr. Davis and which might or might not lead to differences. These faults, as Mr. Entenza sees them, are two in number: Extreme conservation in labor thought and an objection to the use of profanity. Mr. Davis never swears.

"I never could understand that," Mr. Entenza said. "Jim does not smoke, drink, or swear. I can excuse and admire his abstinence from the use of liquor or tobacco. The fact is that Jim is the kind of a scout who would buy the liquor for his friends to drink if it made them happier. But I never could understand the self-control that prevented him from cussing when things did not go right." The other fault is conservatism, of which more will be said later.

Mr. Entenza turned down the offer of a post in the Labor Department for two reasons, he says. First, he did not feel he could leave his law practise for a position paying only $5,000 a year. Secondly, he might have been willing to sacrifice the income had he been entirely in sympathy with the Davis conservatism—had he been willing to set aside his political theories for less pronounced views more in keeping with the Davis principles, and had he not felt that his presence as legal adviser to the Secretary might prove embarrassing. These are Mr. Entenza's reasons as exprest.

Mr. Davis was born in Wales, spent his early childhood in Anderson, Ind., and was a resident of Pittsburgh when called to the Harding Cabinet. For the rest we shall quote Mr. Entenza:

"I first became well acquainted with Jim Davis when he was a metal-worker around Sharon, Pa., and I was a cigar-maker. We both were union-card men. Jim was just a plain card man. He attended the meetings and paid his dues. He believed in trade-unionism with all his heart, but in all the fifteen or twenty years I have known him I never knew or heard of his holding any official position in the union. In fact, I never knew him to take any part in union politics.

"Davis is not an educated man as the

term is usually applied. I believe the extent of his schooling will not exceed eight months. He had to work for a living when he should have been in school. During the days we 'palled' together he often regretted his lack of education and looked forward to the day when he might go to school. That day never came, but he educated himself by that hardest of methods, spare-time study. He read a great deal, and his principal indoor sport was practising handwriting. As a result he writes a beautiful hand.

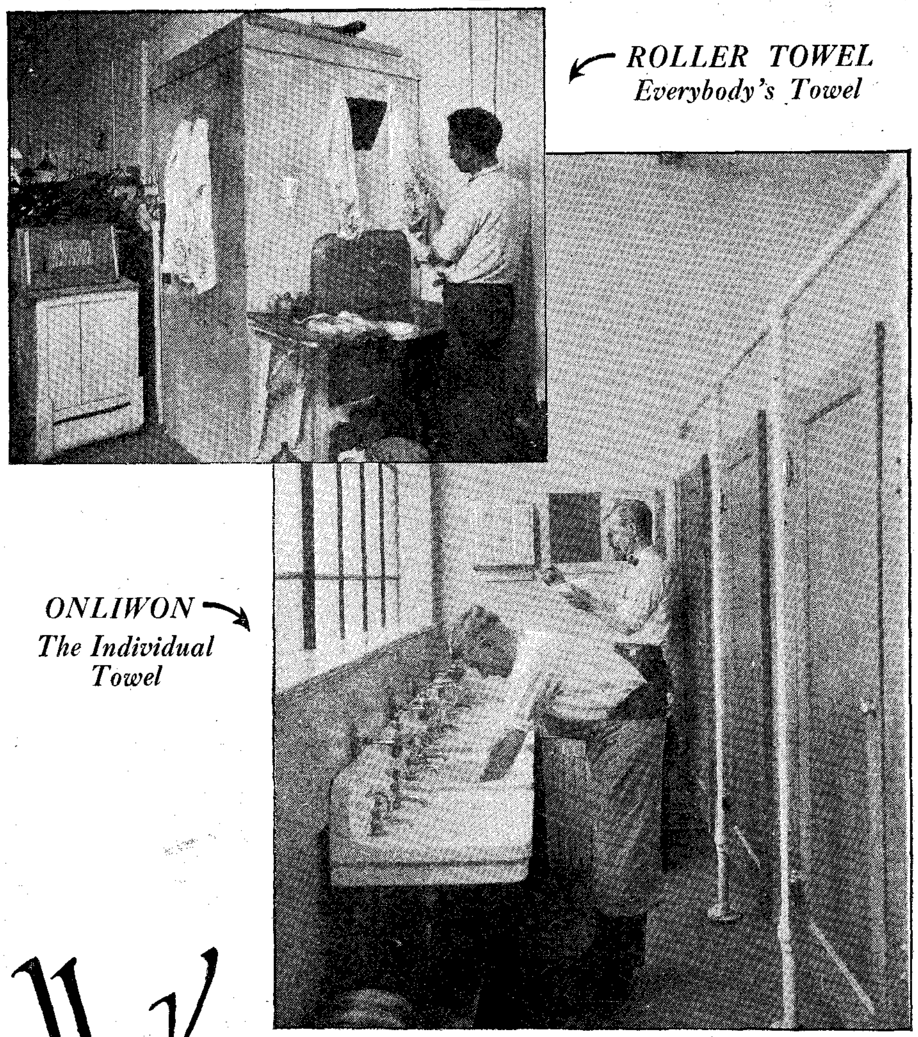
"One thing his associates are going to find out very soon is that Secretary Davis knows the labor problem as few men know it, and not from book-made theories or doctrines. He knows it first hand. During the days he worked at his trade he associated with workingmen in all trades. He learned something of the trade of every man he came in contact with. He has said to me more than once: 'The trouble with a lot of union-leaders is that just as soon as they get into office they forget the men they worked beside. They become organizers, conscious only of organization and its power. They lose personal touch and personal sympathy with each individual workman. Personal ambition often leads them to put self before the very principles which they are in duty bound to uphold and practise.'

"I like and admire Sam Gompers. You see I have his photograph on my wall. I know Jim Davis better, and consequently my affection for him is deeper. I know that neither Gompers nor any other man can or will put a snaffle-bit in Jim Davis's mouth. He is gentle, conciliating, and humorous, but once his mind is made up he is as immovable as the Rock of Gibraltar. I sit with him on the Moose board as a director. I was in conference with him when he was debating over the portfolio that had been offered. I opposed his acceptance. I argued that he would not be a success in such a position; that his dream of encouraging better leadership in labor and bringing labor and capital together on a more friendly basis was visionary and impossible. I feared then, and do now that he is not enough of an astute politician to handle the many problems he will confront.

"In the first place, he goes into the Cabinet believing that there must be a decrease in wages in many lines. While he believes in trade-unionism, he does not believe in union-leadership that is autocratic, and he will not tolerate dictation. Threats of strikes will not scare him. If Mr. Gompers or any other labor officials approaches the department in a threatening attitude Jim Davis will be as hard-boiled as they make them. And he can be hard-boiled. He believes that unorganized labor has as much right to be heard as organized labor. He believes in the open-shop principle where the open shop is just and most beneficial to labor. On the other hand, he is not likely to lend himself to any plot or plan to destroy the closed shop where it is just and acceptable.

"Jim Davis is not a man without an understanding of the problems of the employer. He is an employer himself. He maintains an office with fifteen or twenty-five clerks. He is interested in many lines of manufacturing. He is a capitalist if the possession of a fortune of $2,000,000 or more places him in that category. But he still holds his union-card. Capitalist or trade-unionist, he will be Secretary of Labor with capital letters. Of that much I am certain."

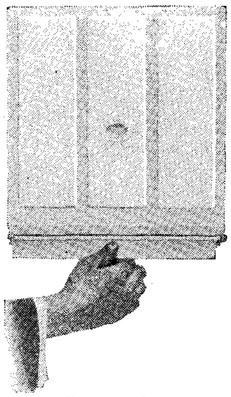
The Shop Towel



Which is Your Shop?

No matter what your type of business, your men can be provided with clean towels at a minimum expense if you install

The Onliwon Paper Towels REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SERVED DOUBLE GIVE DOUBLE SERVICE



The Cabinet

ONLIWON TOWELS are made of clean selected wood fibre and are so served automatically from the ONLIWON CABINET that every user is protected. This cabinet operates without need of insanitary knobs to handle—the user touches only the clean towel.

ECONOMICAL

ONLIWON TOWELS are of generous size, tough, sturdy and very absorbent. They are served folded, and therefore give a doubly absorbent surface for drying.

The ONLIWON CABINET locks securely to prevent waste, and serves consecutively *only one towel at a time.* A man hasn't the patience to waste ONLIWON TOWELS.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON NOW

A. P. W. Paper Co., Department 22, Albany, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me at once Free Samples of Onliwon Towels and your Descriptive Folder, "Health and Clean Hands."

*Name*________________

*Address*________________

"If it has a wringer
it isn't a Laun-Dry-Ette"
LAUN-DRY-E

It dries the wash without a wringer

THIS machine does everything any other washing machine can do and more—it dries an entire tubful of clothes for the line in one minute. It *whirls* them dry—no wringer needed.

It doesn't break buttons nor tear them off—doesn't bend hooks and eyes nor injure snap fasteners. It dries big bulky comforts and things you couldn't possibly put through a wringer.

It has made good for six years. Thousands in use. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. The world's fastest selling washing machine.

Find out about it. Get a Laun-Dry-Ette *demonstration* before you buy any machine.

If there is no Laun-Dry-Ette dealer near you take this advertisement to the nearest electrical store or hardware dealer and have one ordered for you—or write us for new literature.

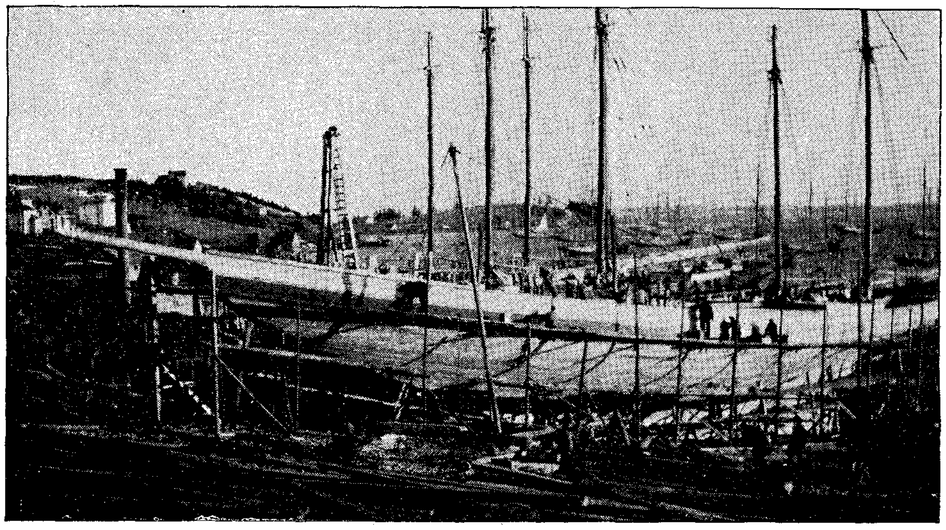
THE LAUNDRYETTE MFG. CO.
1184 EAST 152nd STREET
CLEVELAND, O.

LAUN-DRY-ETTE
electric washing machine
WASHES AND DRIES WITHOUT A WRINGER

SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

CANADA COMES BACK WITH THE "BLUENOSE"

A BOAT named the *Bluenose*, a fisherman with yachtlike lines, has been launched in Halifax, land of the so-called "bluenoses," to challenge America's hold on the International Fishermen's Cup. Capt. Martie Welsh, of Gloucester, it may be recalled, won the first race last fall with the Gloucester schooner *Esperanto*. He did it, if a group of American correspondents who witnessed the race are to be believed, by taking chances with his boat that the rival captain refused to take, and generally outsailing the Canadian fisherman. In the meantime, down in Boston, some of the country's foremost yacht designers and builders have almost completed a fishing-boat to beat both the Gloucester schooner which won the race last year and the new *Bluenose* challenger. The championship of the North Atlantic, it appears, is going to develop competition of the liveliest variety. "There is a feeling in the United States and also in Canada," writes W. H. Dennis, of the Halifax *Herald*, who presented the trophy, "that this international race is going to develop into a pure speed contest." Mr. Dennis joins yachting authorities both here and in Canada in the hope that the contest "will not develop into a mere racing event." He writes, in an editorial in the Halifax *Herald*, headed "Hands Off the Fishermen's Race":

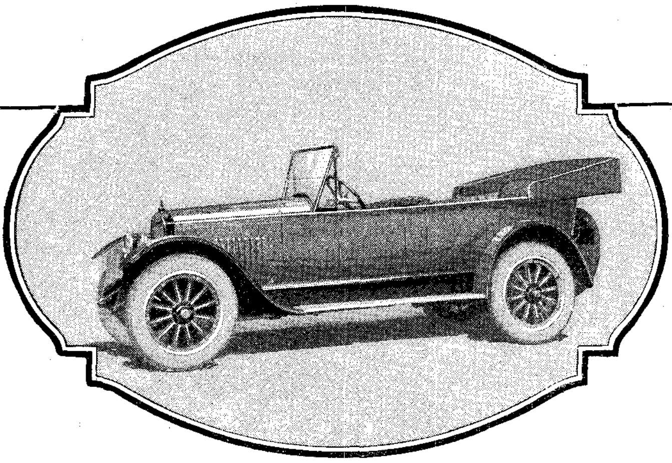


Courtesy of the Halifax "Herald."

A FISHING-BOAT BUILT FOR SPEED.

The new Canadian challenger for the North Atlantic International Fishermen's Cup has the lines of a yacht. A Boston syndicate is finishing another fishing-boat, also with the lines of a yacht, to keep the cup in America.

> When the Halifax *Herald* organized the Fishermen's Race, and donated a trophy for that event, it was understood that the event was to be just what it's name implies—A FISHERMEN'S RACE. It is true that some of our American friends who specialize in descriptive phrases promptly named it for their own satisfaction "fishermen's Derby," and "deep-sea regatta," and used other sonorous or sprightly adjectives to denote it. But it was intended to be a race between fishermen, in fishing-vessels, only that, and nothing more—or less.
>
> There seems to be a tendency to get away from this fundamental idea. Already there are rumors from Boston which disquiet us, dealing as they do with elaborate plans to build a vessel whose secondary purpose will be fishing and whose primary aim is to be to take the Halifax *Herald* trophy to Boston. The Boston boat, according to the Boston papers, is to be "BUILT FOR SPEED."
>
> Now, the idea of the Fishermen's Race was born out of the tempest of good humored contempt with which deep-sea sailors greeted the announcement last summer that one of the world-famous *America's* cup races was called off because the wind was blowing too hard. Amateur and professional sailors, men who go to sea behind tapering masts and a spread of canvas for the fun of the thing or because that is the way they earn their living, were unanimous at that time that a sailing race which could not be sailed because the wind was blowing too hard was no race at all. Here where we are a sailing-people, the feeling was particularly strong, and out of that feeling arose the demand for a test of endurance and speed between real deep-sea boats, the kind of a race which would be better in a stiff wind than in a drifting match, under conditions that would make sure that the stiffer the wind, the better the race.
>
> That was the kind of a race which was sailed last autumn between the schooners of the Lunenburg fleet, and it was the kind of race that was sailed between the *Delawana* and the *Esperanto*. That is the kind of race that was meant in the first place. That is the kind of race we are looking for this year, and we are prepared to say quite calmly, but with a certain sternness perhaps, that that is the kind of race WE ARE going to see this year.
>
> The articles of the race state that the entries of REAL deep-sea fishing-boats only will be acceptable. Folks who want freak



The Roads Are Still Here

THE family that has owned a good automobile, and no longer owns one, is about as comfortable without a car as a family of birds with their wings clipped.

The distances to school and station and neighbor's home seem to have suddenly stretched out like a rubber band, and only a car will bring them back to normal.

The roads are still here. Houses and places are where they have always been, and a car is still the best way to get to the places where you want to go.

When you look at the Standard Eight, remember that you can take its power for granted. It is known for that. You can consider its future as secure because the company that makes it has ample resources.

Think of the Standard Eight as something that brings the places and people you want to visit closer to you, and by bringing distant things nearer, enlarges your world.

Vestibule Sedan, $5000 *Sedan, $4800* *Sedanette, $4500* *Coupé, $4500*
Touring Car, $3400 *Roadster, $3400* *Chassis, $3150*
Above prices f. o. b. Butler, Pa.

STANDARD EIGHT
A POWERFUL CAR
STANDARD STEEL CAR COMPANY
Automotive Dept. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Manning-Bowman Quality Ware

Means MB Best

Electric Iron
No. 1436—$8.00

Reversible Electric
Toaster, nickel base,
1213—$8.50
Other styles
$7.50 to $9.00

Electric Chafing
Dish, 1303-64
—$20.50
Others—$18.00 up

Electric Pot
Percolator,
11893—$18.00
Others $12.00 up

Electric
Percolator
Urn Set,
182945—
$42.75
Other Sets
$25.50 up

Range-type percolator of exceptional value. Gracefully made—remarkably low-priced. Many other designs $4.50 up.

EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT us that, while it's all very well to have electrical devices attractive, they simply must be practical to give satisfaction.

Every Manning-Bowman electrical device has some exceptionally practical feature. There's the iron with extra heat at the point, the toaster which turns the toast, the grill which will cook several things at one time, the percolator, which wastes no time in "percking" delicious coffee. All are sturdy and attractive—all carry the Manning-Bowman trade-mark of fifty years standing.

Then, of course, there's the Hotakold line of temperature-retaining bottles and carafes. Whether you're at home or traveling, you cannot afford to be without the comfort these mean to you. Hotakold bottles retain the heat for 24 to 36 hours and keep liquid cold for 72 hours.

For sale at electric shops, department and hardware stores, jewelers and novelty shops. Write us for further information and Booklet C-2.

MANNING, BOWMAN & CO., Meriden, Conn.
Makers of Household and Table Appointments in Nickel Plate, Copper and Aluminum

TRADE HOTAKOLD MARK
VACUUM VESSELS

Bottle 125
Bottle 121
Pints
$2.25 up
Quarts
$4.25 up
Bottle 123

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

yachts in freak races can build vessels to sail for the *America's* cup. This international race is a FISHERMEN'S Race and the Trustee of the Cup can be depended on to rule out any vessel which approaches the "freak" type or is not a *bona-fide* fisherman in every sense of the word.

Gloucester produced a fishing-boat which took the trophy away from us, temporarily. If Boston can build a fishing-boat which can take the trophy away from Gloucester, or from Halifax, or from Halifax and Gloucester together, we shall say "GOOD FOR BOSTON," and try again.

But it will have to be a FISHING-boat. The Fishermen's Race is going to be The Fishermen's Race as long as Nova Scotia has anything to do with it.

The New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the fact that the situation at Lunenburg somewhat resembles that in Massachusetts: in both places, it objects, boats seem to be building for the express purpose of racing and little more. The sailing committee, the trustees of the trophy, replies *The Herald*, are not likely to permit any evasion of the entry requirements:

> Sport it is—good, clean, healthy sport. And because it is one of the few good, clean, healthy sports left to us, we are confident that the committee will guard it jealously.
>
> Again, the Halifax *Herald*, which presented the fishermen's trophy, made it abundantly plain that on no account would freak boats be permitted to race. There are certain requirements laid down which must be fulfilled, and failure to do so nullifies the entry. The competing schooners must be fishermen, whether they are built in Lunenburg or Boston; whether they are supported by private fishing companies or by public subscription. . . . However speedy the contestants are, speed is only one of their recommendations.
>
> On the other hand, there can be no objection whatever to the construction of schooners which do not adhere rigidly to type. The development of the schooner has not ceased simply because every vessel in the North-American fishing ports looks almost exactly like its neighbor. It is possible that out of the numerous designs a new standard of fishing-craft may be evolved. If such be the case, the races will be fulfilling their purpose.
>
> With each succeeding stage of development in any department there have been those who regarded further evolution as a thing impossible. Yet all experience goes to show that these have merely furnished newer foundations upon which to improve the things that are an advance to greater heights. To exclude the fishing schooner from this would be assuming that the schooner has reached a state from which advancement is not possible.
>
> The assumption is scarcely reasonable.
>
> Let the racing schooners be any type, conforming to the regulations of the contest, but they must first, last, and always be FISHERMEN.

"One of the conditions of the race, which resulted from calling off *America's* cup race last summer on account of too much breeze," the New York *World* points out, in agreement with this stand, "was that the boats should be real fishing craft.

They are to have had a season's fishing before the race, and are to start for the Banks by April 30 for the summer catch." Turning to consideration of the rival boat, the *Bluenose*, lately launched at Lunenburg, and the *Mayflower*, intended to defend the trophy, the *World* writer continues:

Since the lines of the two new boats began to take form on the ways there have been discussions in the fishing fleets as to how much a fishing-boat may be refined for speed. Both competitors have yacht lines. Both sides have been given to understand by the trustees of the trophy, which was given by the Halifax *Herald*, that the contestants must spend a season on the Banks, not as onlookers, but as fishermen. To sail to the fishing-grounds and lounge around will not do.

The chief dimensions of challenger and defender are:

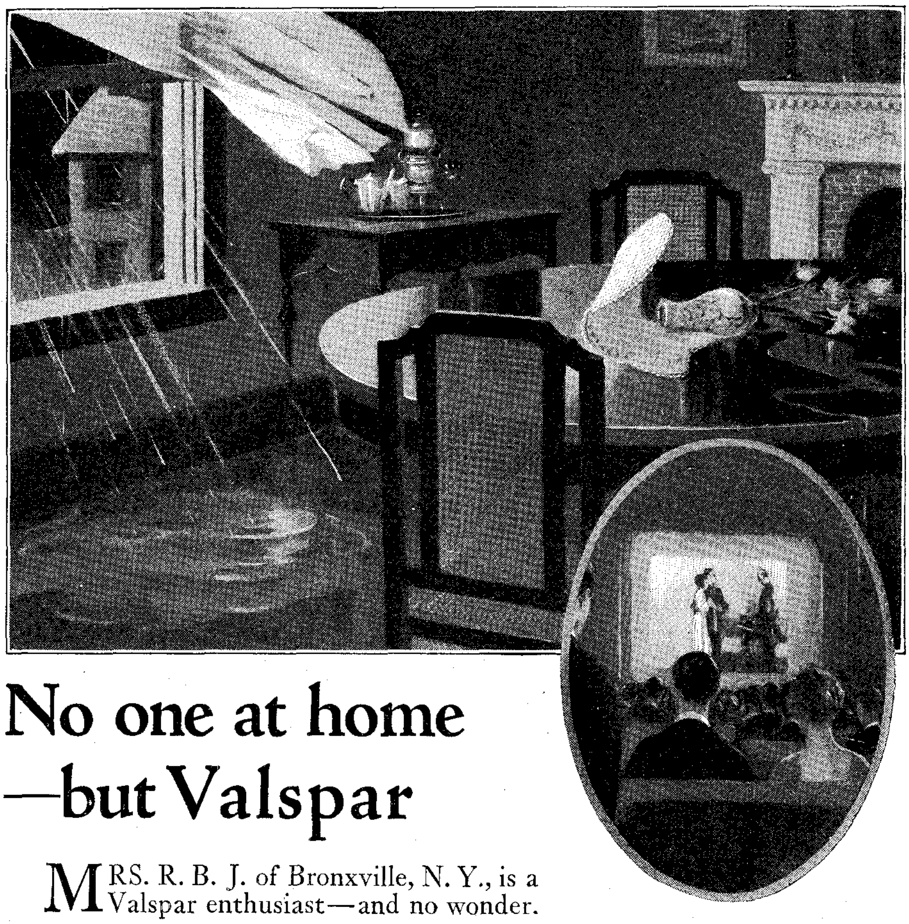
	Mayflower (*American*)	*Bluenose* (*Canadian*)
Length over all....	143 feet	141 feet
Beam.............	25.9 "	27 "
Depth............	11.9 "	11.6 "
Mainmast........	100 "	95 "
Main boom.......	72 "	81 "
Mainsail..........	4,292 sq. ft.	4,100 sq. ft.
Foresail..........	1,832 "	1,640 '
Total sail area.....	10,785 "	10,937 "

The *America's* cup defender *Reliance*, which was about the same length as the fishing-vessels, spread 16,000 square feet of canvas from a single mast.

BASEBALL REPORTERS WHO BROKE INTO LITERATURE

FROM writing baseball to interpreting politics seems to be a long step in a different direction, but there must be some analogy between a "squeeze" play and the involved maneuvering leading up to a tariff bill which enables a writer who has understood and described the one to comprehend and discuss the other. At any rate, some of our leading lights in the field of political reporting began their apprenticeship when sent out, on the city editor's annual pass, to "write up" the championship game between the "Buzzing Bees" and the "Junior Giants." Likewise, it not infrequently happens that the sporting editor develops into a fiction writer, which is easily comprehensible. A casual glance at the press gallery in the United States Senate will disclose some of the recruits from the junior grade of reporting, says Hugh S. Fullerton, in the New York *Evening Mail*, who thus describes a recent visit:

It seemed to me that almost every writer there of whom I had acquaintance had been a baseball reporter. There was Gus Karger, now one of the deans of the writers of Washington, who was a pretty fair baseball writer when he broke in and who might have amounted to something had he remained in Cincinnati and kept on detailing the doings of the Reds. There was Jim Allison, now one of the most influential political writers of the Central West, who was an able-bodied baseball-writer when Charlie Comiskey managed the Cincinnati Reds. There was Sam Blythe, whose early ambition was to enlighten the baseball public, and Charlie Michaelson, who, however, wrote everything and never would confine himself to sport. Heywood Broun, who slings a nasty



No one at home
—but Valspar

MRS. R. B. J. of Bronxville, N. Y., is a Valspar enthusiast—and no wonder.

On the evening of July 9th, 1920, she was at the movies when it began to rain in torrents. Suddenly she remembered she had left her dining room window wide open.

The moment the rain ceased, she rushed home. Puddles lay on the floor, the wind had blown over a vase of flowers on the table, water everywhere. The room looked a wreck.

"My husband and I started mopping," she says in her letter telling us of the incident. "Of course, we thought the finish on our varnished floor and table would be ruined. But neither floor nor table ever showed a trace of the accident—both were Valsparred."

Incidents like these have earned for Valspar the name of the accident-proof varnish. Water, scalding hot or icy cold, acids, hot grease—none of these things can mar Valspar's surface—*Valspar never turns white.*

In kitchen, pantry, bathroom, dining room or hall—anywhere that water, weather or severe wear must be reckoned with—for floors, woodwork and furniture—Valspar always gives real protection.

Anything that's worth varnishing is worth Valsparring.

VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White

VALENTINE & COMPANY
Largest Manufacturers of High-Grade Varnishes in the World—Established 1832
New York Chicago Boston Toronto London Paris Amsterdam
W. P. FULLER & Co., Pacific Coast

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 456 Fourth Ave., New York
Special Offer

For your dealer's name and 15c in stamps, we will send you a 30c sample can of Valspar—enough to finish a small table or chair. Fill out coupon.

Dealer's Name..

Your Name........ ....

Your Address..

L. D.—4-9-21.

"From Banker to Newsboy everybody welcomed us."

From the train to the San Diego-California Club is scarcely five minutes, and then you're at home among the substantial and hospitable residents of San Diego, Southern California's sparkling harbor city.

Within the year, thousands of families who have won a competence in the battle of life have selected San Diego, California, for their permanent home. They all have found this immediate fellowship, this spontaneous but intelligent and well-directed hospitality, that impresses one as a natural and delightful development in a city of year-'round sunshine and flowers by the warm Pacific.

To live away from the exhausting rigors of heat and cold, where every day is filled with new recreations and interests and there's abundant health and energy in the warm sea-breeze—that is what life will mean to you all the year at

San Diego
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Through Pullman service is operated between San Diego and Chicago over the *new* San Diego and Arizona Railway, in connection with the Rock Island and Southern Pacific "Golden State Limited." A delightful, mild climate trip through Imperial Valley and magnificent scenery.

This booklet tells more about it. Sign the coupon and get it free by return mail.

SAN DIEGO-CALIFORNIA CLUB,
300 Spreckels Bldg., San Diego, California.

Gentlemen: Please send me your free booklet about San Diego, California.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

typewriter, was a pretty fair sort of a baseball scribe, as was Ring Lardner, who, after graduating into the magazine game, comes back and takes a postgrad course in baseball writing even now, when not busy with trifles like an inaugural.

There was Menken, who might have been a corking baseball writer if the lure of higher-brow work had not drawn him, and beside him was Henry M. Hyde, who wrote baseball in Chicago when Anson was cracking them along the base lines.

Altogether I counted more than twenty-five of the leading political writers of the country who were reformed baseball-writers or who got their training writing about the national sport.

Some of us, of course, are congenital low-brows, yet it is remarkable what a great contribution sport has made to the literature of the United States. O. Henry, at one stage of his career, wrote sport, and even in his later years boasted that the best yarns he ever wrote were about ball-games in Texas. Jack London wrote fight-yarns, and even after he became famous delighted in being assigned to cover a fight by some newspaper. Charlie Van Loan, who when death ended his brilliant career promised to become the best writer of short stories in America, was a sporting writer, covering all kinds of sports and glorying in fight-writing. George Ade was a baseball reporter in Chicago, and Peter Finley Dunn, creator of *Mr. Dooley*, wrote baseball and traveled with Anson's team when the greatest aggregation of baseball writers ever assembled accompanied the team. That aggregation consisted of Lenny Washburn, Charlie Seymour, and Dunn. At that time, of the three Washburn was considered the greatest. He was killed in an accident while riding in an engine hurrying back to write an account of a fight.

George Barr McCutcheon tried baseball-writing, but quit when he made a hit with novels, and his brother John, famous as a cartoonist, and a younger brother, Bennie, all covered baseball. Rex Beach and Paul Armstrong both tried their hands at baseball, as did Edwin Balmer, and Jim Opper, Jack Lait, and Sam Merwin, Emerson Hough, and even Ray Stannard Baker, who wrote the very beautiful "Adventures in Contentment," was guilty.

Perhaps the idea that watching ball-games and writing about them is easy work has caused so many to try. Yet it is a remarkable fact that very few who start to report baseball will stick to the job long enough to learn the game and the men. I have seen hundreds who declared it was a "snap" who, by mid-season, were willing to do anything to get themselves relieved of the job. . . . . . .

We had a little fellow named Jimmy Gilruth, who traveled with teams for years, and spent most of his spare time in public libraries and bookshops in research work. He was writing a history of the Children's Crusades, and for years delved and searched for information and spent his earnings for books to prepare a complete history of those pathetic pilgrimages to the Holy Land. Bill Phelon, whose peculiar sense of humor and practical jokes have made him one of the best known men in the profession, is one of America's leading authorities on the American Indian and the movement of the tribes. Tommy Rice, who deserted the law to write baseball, is one of the best-posted authorities in the world on the West-Indian and Caribbean countries and on earthquakes and volcanoes. Besides that he devotes a great part of his spare time to the study of criminology and possesses one of the finest libraries in America on detective and criminal history.

One of the oddest figures the game ever produced, and one who, I believe, was the best baseball writer we ever have known, was little Joe Campbell, for many years with the Washington *Post*. With the exception of Charlie Seymour, Lennie Washburn, and a bird at Quincy, Ill., he wrote the most enlightening and amusing slang ever used. Language failing him, he invented it. I recall one gem of a story in which, describing a dramatic strike-out, he wrote: "And Amie Rusie made a *Svengali* pass in front of Charlie Reilly's lamps and he carved three nicks in the weather."

He wrote reams of that sort of language, cleared away his desk, and wrote the leading editorials. None of us knew it for years, but he was one of the best-known authorities in America on the Shakespearian drama. In fact, no one in his own office knew it until Sir Henry Irving, visiting Washington, came to the office to discuss the subject with Campbell, he having read Campbell's writings in England. Joe tried to lure Sir Henry to the ball-game, intending to teach him some real English language, but he failed.

TENNIS AS THE NATIONAL AMATEUR GAME

NOW that the grass is green again and cherry blossom scents the air, the white-trousered, rubber-soled enthusiast to whom spring means tennis is looking to his racket and pondering on how best to smooth out the holes and ridges made by the moles in his court. Not so many years ago tennis was looked upon as the exclusive pastime of those who had plenty of broad acres in which to place the courts and servants to page the balls when they went over the netting into somebody's back-yard. But the ancient game has bounded into popularity in all parts of the country. Every city has its club, or clubs; nearly everybody who boasts a lawn finds room for a court, and, of course, Y. M. C. A.'s and other clubs now include tennis among their sports. Tilden and Johnston rank in fame and popularity with "Babe" Ruth and Ty Cobb. Indeed, the devotees of tennis have increased in number so that in the opinion of one sports writer they are now about as numerous as those of any other game. In the United States Lawn-Tennis Association, writes Henry R. Ilsley, in the New York *Evening Post*, are included about 300 member clubs. There are eleven member associations and thirteen allied and park associations. In addition, there are hundreds of clubs that are not members of the national body, many hundreds of Y. M. C. A. organizations which have tennis-courts, and there are almost innumerable college, private-school, and public-school players. Tennis is no longer exclusively in the hands of those who can afford white flannels, $16 rackets, and membership in an expensive club. The writer tells us why:

"No, sir, you can't tell WHEN you will have to take responsibility for some printing"

PEOPLE are buying printing today who a few years ago never dreamed of being called upon to do such work.

Maybe you feel you will never have to personally supervise a printing job. Maybe you have a man in your office who looks after those things.

Just the same, you may be called on any day for a decision about printing, and it is worth while to know something about such things.

Printing consists of a film of ink less than one two-thousandths of an inch thick, applied to paper.

The importance of the paper, its thickness, its weight, its surface, becomes apparent when that fact is considered. It is all the more apparent that whatever kind of paper is used, uniformity or a standardization of all its qualities can make a difference in the way the printing is done.

S. D. Warren Company recognize the need for different kinds of printing, and manufacture a dozen grades of standard uniform paper to the end that whatever you wish to print, a standardized paper will enable you to get better work with decreased trouble and expense. Printers agree that this is so.

better
paper
better
printing

A working knowledge of the names and purposes of Warren's Standard Printing Papers is useful information.

IN addition, every paper merchant selling Warren's Standard Printing Papers distributes once each month to printers and engravers a printed book on one of Warren's Standard Printing Papers. These books are intended to be cut up to serve as material for constructing dummy booklets. They contain specimens of type and type pages set in different measures, leaded and unleaded. They show borders, cover designs, inside page layouts, a variety of illustrations, initials, and hand lettering. Also they show the kind of printing that any good printer can do on the same kind of paper. This month's book is printed on Warren's Silkote. It can be obtained from most catalog printers or from any paper merchant who sells Warren's Standard Printing Papers. If you do not know the Warren Distributor nearest your city, write us for his name.

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Warren's
STANDARD
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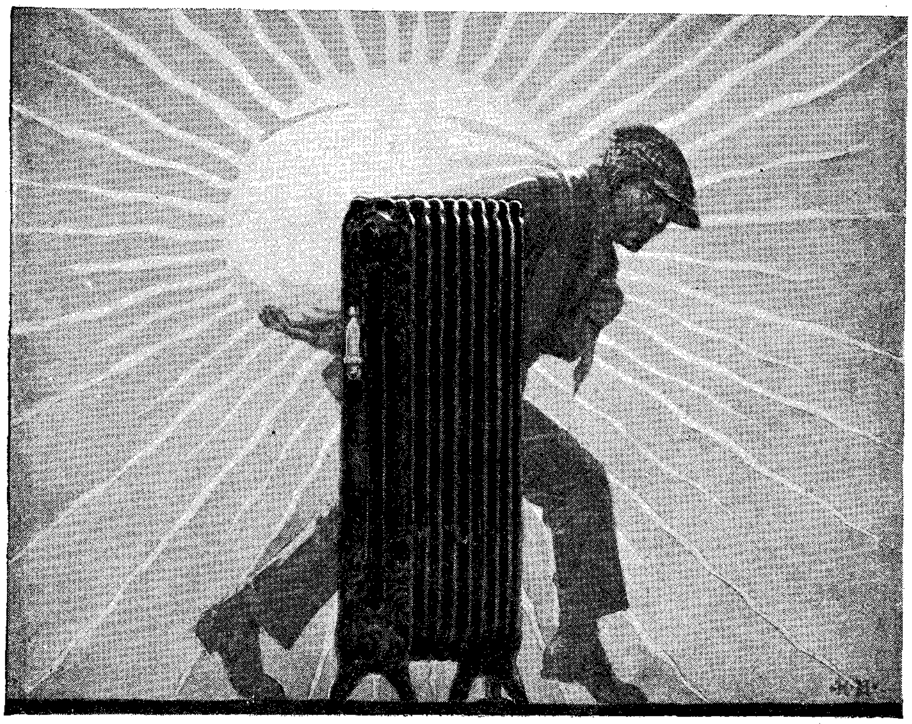
S. D. WARREN COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

WARREN'S
STANDARD PRINTING PAPERS

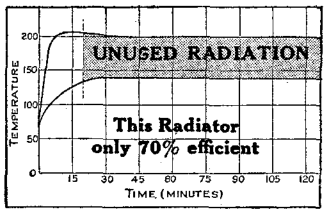


The average radiator is guilty of involuntary theft

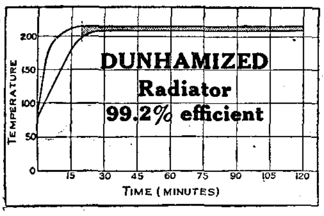
Any radiator is perfectly capable of giving off nearly 100% of the heat delivered to it—but air and water usually keep the steam from filling all of the radiator. As a result, high-pressure steam with consequent noise, leakage and waste, is often resorted to.

The solution lies in the use of a two-pipe system with a Dunham Trap on each radiator. This thermostatic trap automatically removes the air and water as they collect. The steam can then make each coil hot at low pressure. The Dunhamized Woolworth Building is heated with one half to one and a half pounds pressure. Eight ounces is enough for the average home.

The two diagrams show a comparative test between the Dunham Trap and another trap which was apparently all right. In order to heat a room properly, 30% additional radiating surface would be necessary if the competing trap were used. The Dunham Trap makes the radiator work to full capacity—makes the room comfortable.



A radiator clogged up with air and water is really a smaller radiator. The unused radiation is that area which the steam cannot heat. In the above diagram, taken from an actual test, 30% of the radiator did not heat up.



The above curve, from an actual test, proves that the Dunham Radiator Trap, shown below, does remove the trouble-making air and water. Practically every square inch of this radiator was hot. Existing steam heating systems can be Dunhamized.

The DUNHAM
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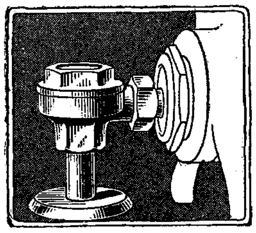
This many-sided Service is national in scope. It works *with* all who specify and install heating systems—and works *for* you who want more heating comfort per ton of coal.

State what kind of a house you want to Dunhamize: whether it is a new house or whether you want your old heating system made over into an efficient Dunham system.



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

It is because of the comparatively small initial cost and up-keep and the small space required by the courts that lawn-tennis has gained such tremendous popularity. It was stated a couple of years ago that 2,000,000 persons played the game in the United States. This seems to be an impossible figure, and I am inclined to accept the conservative estimate of Paul B. Williams, field secretary of the United States Lawn-Tennis Association, of about 1,000,000—practically all of them amateurs.

And speaking of amateurs—and professionals—what a contrast is offered by golf and lawn-tennis. Practically every golf and country club in the country has its professional and one or more assistants—intructors, clubmakers, greenkeepers. In lawn-tennis, on the contrary, the professional is comparatively unknown. I doubt if there are twenty-five professional players and instructors of lawn-tennis in the whole country. They are confined to the big clubs of the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia districts in the East and a few in the Middle West.

This situation would seem surprizing at first glance. Let us examine the possible underlying cause. Lawn-tennis is much the older game in the United States, and, generally speaking, has been considered a "young man's game." It was comparatively simple and the implements were merely a gut-string bat and a ball. Its very simplicity led at once to widespread popularity, and the low cost of the sport appealed to the average youth. So players of lawn-tennis just grew, like amateur baseball-players on the back lots, whose implements likewise were a bat and a ball.

There was nothing of mystery attached to lawn-tennis, and players of the game increased their skill by constant play, for there never has been a lack of lawn-tennis tournament competition. One other thing stands out prominently. The paraphernalia of the court game varies little—balls and bats practically are standardized. Any player can go into a sporting-goods store and pick out a racket that will suit him as to weight, balance, stringing, and style. Hence there has been no call for special bat-makers, as in court-tennis amd rackets. The maker of lawn-tennis rackets is more or less a cog in a big factory, where bats are turned out by thousands in every shape and style. Not one player in many thousands had his rackets made to exact specifications.

There is quite a different story to golf. When the ancient Scottish pastime was brought across the water it was an older generation that took it up—mostly men past their first youth, who welcomed something less strenuous than tennis, baseball, football, and the other games of college days. But golf was as mysterious as the implements with which it was played. In addition, the professional was a tradition of the game, along with its special nomenclature. Hence the professional in golf took his place in every new organization that was formed on this side, and the neophyte at once turned to him for the selection of clubs and instruction in the playing of the game. Golf was a big, mysterious world and the player a shy and toddling child.

Money plays an important part in the professional side of sport. The majority of lawn-tennis organizations are small and without the funds to pay large salaries. There is no club-making privilege to eke out a small salary, which would attract a professional to a small golf club. At the same time most of the tennis professionals have the privilege of selling balls and rackets and of restringing bats. In one or two cases the lawn-tennis professional has a large salary and a profitable business, going South during the winter months, as do the more prosperous golf "pros."

In the course of time, I believe, the lawn-tennis professional will be numbered by hundreds. He is a distinct asset to any club. Very few players are champions, and there are hardly any but would benefit from the suggestions and criticism of a first-class professional if such were available. The demand is now greater than the supply. A New York man recently inquired for a professional to coach his daughter for a few weeks prior to her entering college, but was unable to secure one.

If the juniors of every club could be placed in the hands of a professional as soon as they take up the game they would not acquire bad habits that take a long time to overcome. They would learn to walk before they run, would be thoroughly grounded in sound tennis before being turned loose in tournament competition, and would be finished players much sooner than by the process which they now go through. Too many of our players are compelled to learn their tennis haphazard, trusting to hints from older players and watching experts, too often believing that eccentricities are essentials.

JAI-ALAI, CUBA'S MOST POPULAR GAME

A SALARY of $303 a day is not bad for work that is as much like work as playing tennis is like sawing wood. That is what Emilio Equiluz, idol of Havana and all Cuba, gets in his envelop for playing *Jai-Alai*. He works eight days a month, seven months in the year, and he is only twenty-three years old. *Jai-Alai* is not a musical instrument, as a young college graduate once took a samovar to be. It is a game—a game that is to Cubans what baseball is to Americans. And, judging by accounts, Emilio is to *Jai-Alai* what the husky "Babe" is to baseball. It is less risky than bull-fighting, the great indoor sport of Spanish-speaking countries, and a correspondent writes to the New York *Evening Journal* that—

> *Jai-Alai*, meaning a merry game, is even more popular than horse-racing in Havana. One playing court, or *frontón*, as it is called, seats 3,500 persons, but the crowds have been so great that another *frontón* is being erected at a cost of $500,000, and this one will seat 5,000 persons.
>
> Emilio Equiluz, a tall, handsome Cuban, has been playing *Jai-Alai* for seven years, and has become such an expert that he has little difficulty in defeating his opponents. The result has been the starring of this agile youth, and he is featured somewhat as motion-picture stars are in the United States. He plays only on big days, Saturday and Sunday. Whenever Equiluz is billed to play standing room is at a premium. The best players in the islands are pitted against him, but seldom has he been outdone. So popular has he become that the *Jai-Alai* fans a few days ago presented him with a big automobile.

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20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation
(*National Averages*)

The full significance of these owners' results has been brought home to motorists.

During the last three years, practically as many Franklins were bought as during the preceding *sixteen*. Bringing the record up to date:

December 1920—Biggest December in Franklin history.

January 1921—Orders exceeded production 15%.

February 1921—Output 952 cars; total orders received 1107.

March 1921—100% normal capacity production of 1000 cars.

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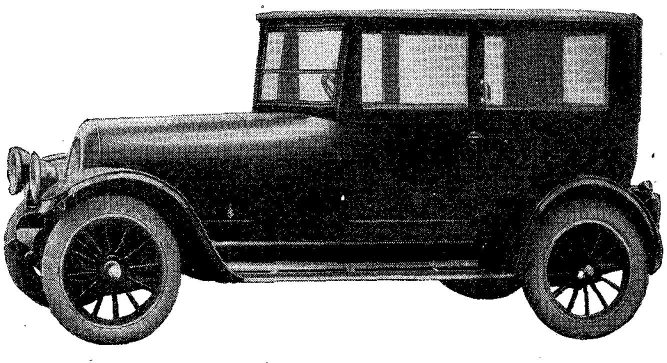

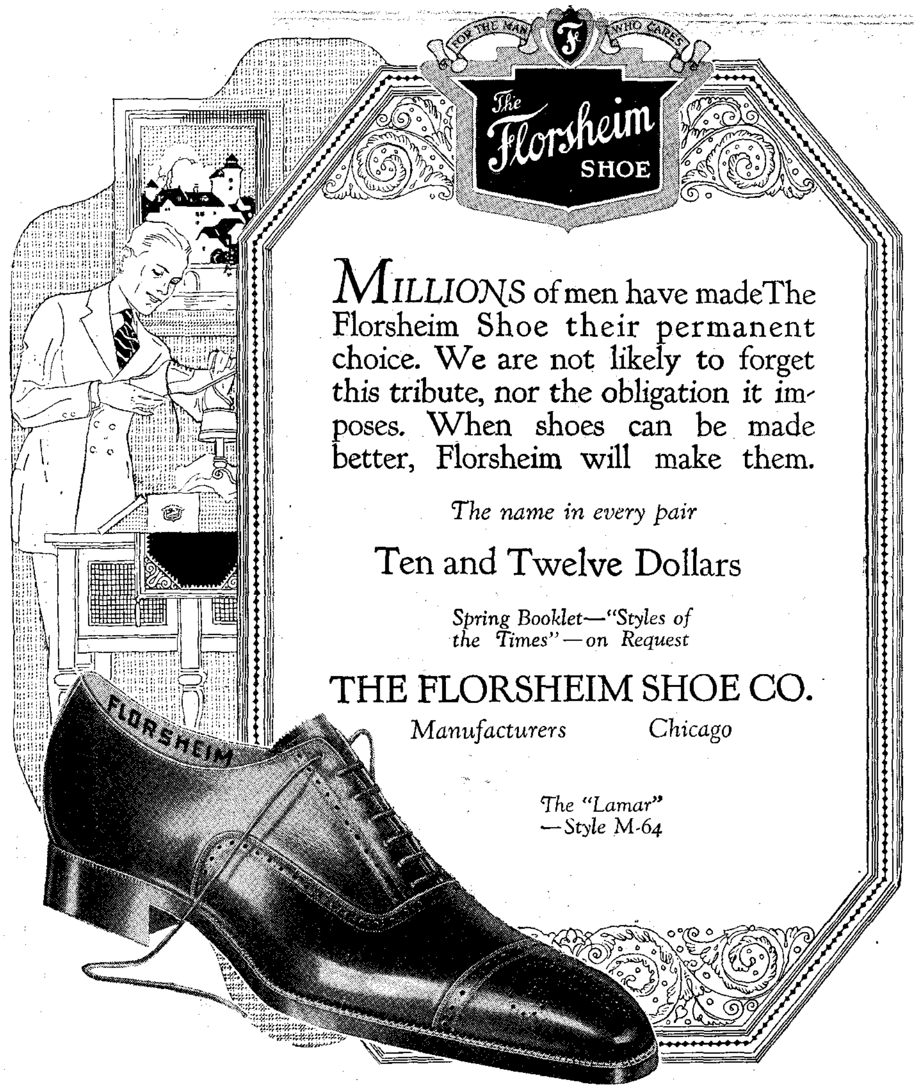

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Spring Booklet—"Styles of the Times"—on Request

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In fact, Old Hampshire Bond is never bought on a price basis. It belongs to the *human* side of business; it puts the voice, the heart, and the handclasp into letters written upon it.

Men who use Old Hampshire Bond are *proud* of the letters they send out.

Our new Book of Specimen Letterheads is ready—and will be sent to anyone who writes for it on business stationery.

HAMPSHIRE PAPER COMPANY,
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But Emilio is modest. He admits that his salary from the *frontón* company is $2,500 a month; that he plays only eight days a month, and only seven months in the year, because there are no games from June to October.

"You don't have to take any exercise to be in condition to play this game," said Equiluz. "The game itself keeps you fit and brings into play every muscle of your body, and you must not let them become too hard. There is one thing I am careful about—eating. I don't overeat and I feel in perfect health. I am six feet tall and I weigh 194 pounds.

"I wish *Jai-Alai* could be played in the United States. The Americans who come to Cuba get very excited over the sport. They stand on their feet and cheer, and I am sure it would be a success in your country."

Jai-Alai is the Spanish national ball-game, known there as *Pelota.* It belongs to an ancient family of games and has developed into a great variety of forms in different countries. The Italians have the *Giuoco della Palla*, the French the *Jeu de Paume*, and the Germans the *Ballspiel.* Handball, court-tennis, lawn-tennis, and similar games of ball are familiar to most English-speaking people. *Jai-Alai* is more like handball, and yet is different.

Of all athletic sports none calls for greater strength, endurance, skill, and dexterity on the part of the player, perhaps, than *Jai-Alai.*

The game is played in a *frontón.* Each one is known by a special name. The one at Havana is said to be the most important in the world.

The court of playing ground (*cancha*) is a rectangle 210 feet long and 36 feet wide, paved with cement. The front, rear, and side walls are of granite blocks, laid with the greatest care. On the front wall (*frontis*) three narrow strips of thin metal are fastened, one parallel to the floor, three feet and three inches above it; the second, parallel to the first, thirty-six feet higher. The third is a vertical band connecting the outer ends of the other two.

The back wall (*pared de rebote*) is provided with two metal strips, laid in the same position as the second and third strips on the front wall. The side wall (*pared izquierda*) has a single horizontal strip running the entire length of the court at a height of thirty-nine feet three inches above the floor.

These metal strips, the writer explains, limit the space within which the ball, when in play, must strike to be considered fair. Any ball touching any of the metal strips, or striking the front wall below the lower strip, or the front or rear walls outside of the vertical strips, or any of the three walls above the upper strips, is considered foul, and the side guilty of the fault loses one point, which is credited to its opponent. There are other somewhat complicated arrangements:

> The floor of the court is divided into equal spaces, or blocks, twelve feet wide, indicated by vertical lines on the side wall. These lines are numbered consecutively from the front wall to the rear. At the fourth and seventh block marks lines are drawn across the floor. These lines limit the space of floor within which the ball,

when served against the front wall at the beginning of play, must strike in order to be fair. Of these two lines, No. 4 is called the fault-line and No. 7 the pass-line.

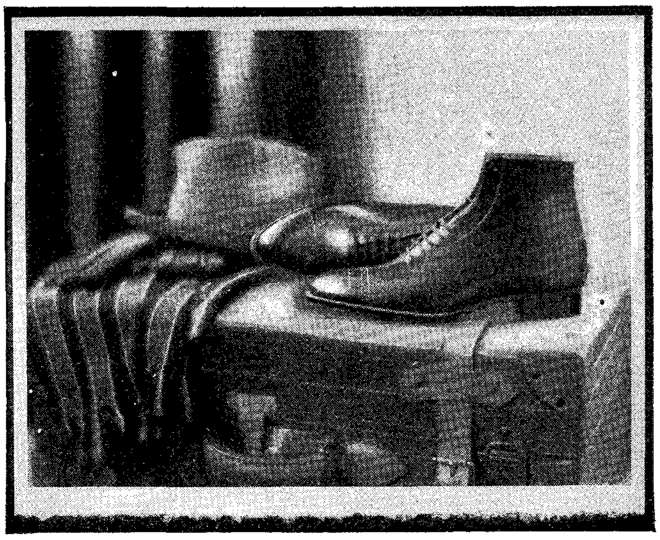
To start the game, the server drops the ball on the floor at the designated service-line, catching it on the bound in his peculiar basket (*cesta*), and throwing it against the front wall. If the ball, in rebounding after hitting the wall, strikes the floor on or short of the fault-line a foul is called and the serving side loses the point, which goes to the opponent.

When the ball strikes the floor on or beyond the pass-line the service is no good and the server may repeat the play. A second pass amounts to a fault and loses the point to the serving side. If the served ball strikes the floor between the fault-line and the pass-line, the service is good.

The receiving side must then take the ball on or before the first bound and return it to the front wall. A ball so returned may, on rebounding from the front wall, to be good, strike the floor at the court or the side or the back wall at any point within the spaces limited by the metal strips; otherwise the point is lost. The opposing side must then take the ball on or before its first bound from the floor and return it to the front wall. Failure to return the ball timely and properly or retaining it in the *cesta* longer than necessary is considered a fault and the guilty side loses the point. After catching the ball the player must return it to the front wall immediately and without shifting the position of his arms or body. The breaking of this rule is a fault.

HUMORS AND TRAGEDIES OF BASEBALL TRAINING-TIME IN DIXIE

TRAINING-TIME in Dixie looks pretty soft to the brethren of the Hot Stove League, but to the rookies just breaking into "big time" and to the veterans whose names are household words wherever baseball is the chief topic of conversation it is often also a season of anxiety. Who knows what disappointments and broken hopes the end of the training trip will disclose? As a rule, however, the players have plenty of fun, and the newspaper reporters who travel with the gang learn a lot they wouldn't learn sitting at a desk and trying to think of something new to interest their readers. To the young player who has, perhaps, just come out of the "sticks" and has never before been beyond walking distance of home and mother, it is an excursion of some importance. He looks upon training-camps under the sunny skies of Texas or Florida as a vacation or a joyful lark, but to the veteran of a dozen seasons spring training is part of the routine, and sometimes a trifle monotonous. All the novelty has worn off, writes Fred G. Lieb, baseball editor of the New York *Telegram*, in *Baseball* (New York), and the trip means a period of sore muscles, hard, steady work to get off those ten pounds added on during the winter months, one-night jumps to the small towns of the cotton-belt, and hot nights spent in stuffy Pullmans. Yet, when all things are considered, much worse



The Ardsley last is shown, above. Your local dealer can furnish these shoes, in black or tan calf or Cordovan; Style Nos. 58, 49, and 60 respectively. If not, we will ship to him the same day we receive his order.

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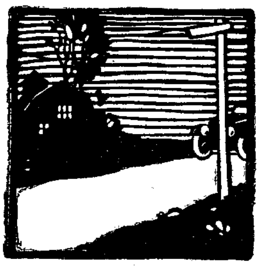

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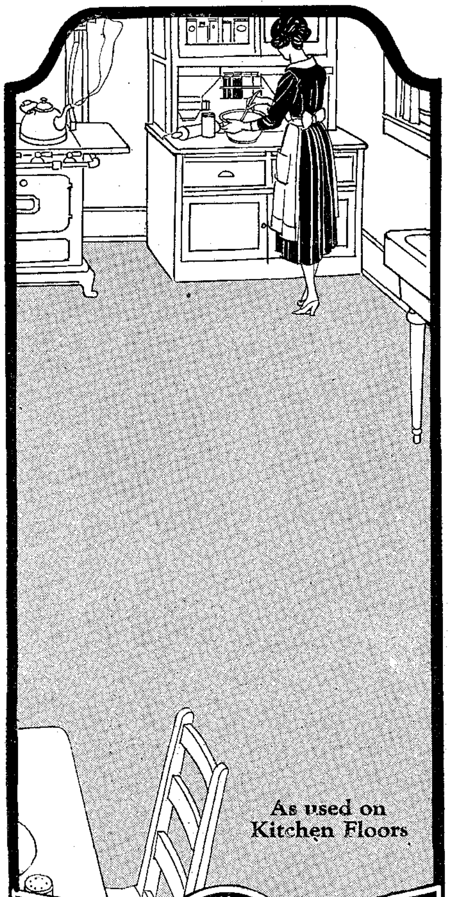

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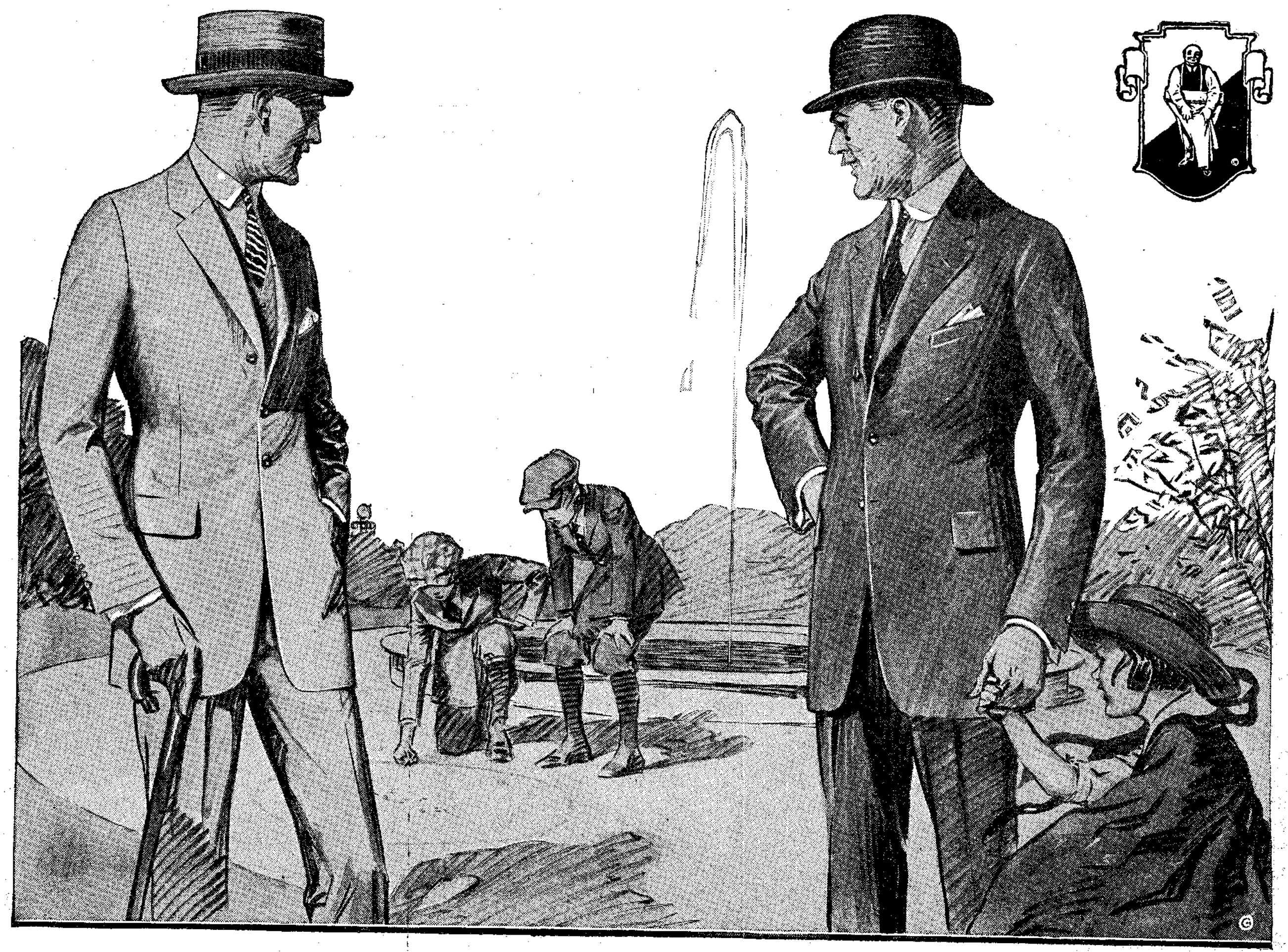
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

could happen to the adult male whose blood tingles his finger-tips than to be sentenced for about a month to Miami, Fla., San Antonio, Texas, or New Orleans, La. A month in jail, for instance, would be less enjoyable. The work is hard and plentiful, but there is time for play, and, continues the writer:

> Seldom is there a training-camp which is not full of humorous incidents. There is no better place to study human nature, and what often is comedy to the onlooker is grim tragedy in the heart of some rookie, who is having all the hopes of years dashed away. Yet the horseplay and crude humor of the training-camp have their uses; they take attention from the grind of daily training and keep the players contented and in a good humor.
>
> Many of the rookies are as funny as a motion-picture comedy, especially some of the real green ones picked up from obscure minor-league towns or plucked from a trolley league circuit. Nearly all of them wear caps, and their clothing was purchased in Hick's Corners. Yet many of them have developed into real stars, and in a few years could pose as models for a clothing-house. I recall one youngster who reported with one of the New York teams some half-dozen years ago in an outfit that belonged on the vaudeville stage. He wore a light summer suit of loud design, no overcoat, and a green cap pulled down over his ears. But there was a lot of baseball under that green cap; his talent wasn't all from the neck down. Success became him well, and to-day there isn't a better dresser in the league.
>
> The fresh rookie, the one you read about in the fiction magazines, is the exception. Occasionally, you will get a real fresh one, like Walter Rehg, formerly of the Pirates, or Bill Percy, tried out several times by the Yankees, but the majority of baseball recruits are modest, unassuming boys. Usually they mind their own business, which is trying to make good with a big-league team, and ask to be let alone. Their first days at a camp are amusing, as they feel around for the lie of the land. They don't know whether to put on their party manners or go right in and mix it up with the other boys.
>
> Many of them get terribly homesick after a few weeks' training, especially those with no minor-league experience, who never have been more than a dozen miles from their place of birth. And the feeling that they are not showing anything always brings on the symptoms, especially after an arm gets sore.
>
> There was a young chap with the Yankees in Jacksonville last spring who probably deserved the championship as the most homesick rookie. He was a pitcher on the team's roster, but an undeveloped boy over six feet tall, who didn't weigh much more than 135 pounds. After three days at the camp the youngster tried to show Huggins why a Yankee scout had plucked him out of the wilds of Manitoba, with the result that he had a pain like a toothache in his arm for the remainder of the trip. The lad's spirits sagged each day, and the only time his face lighted up was when he got a railroad-ticket back home.
>
> The youngsters eagerly scan the papers which drift into the camps to see what kind of "write-ups" they are getting, and it is with much joy that they send the clippings back home. Often the young player will make a confidant of some experienced reporter and tell him all about his hopes and ambitions, and then try to pump him on what chances he has to stick with the major-league club he is training with.
>
> However, some look on the newspaper fraternity with considerable suspicion and distrust. And others object to "write-ups," especially if they are treated in a facetious way. Several years ago the Giants took a young semiprofessional to Marlin by the name of Mike. It is just as well to leave off the rest of his name. Mike wasn't reared in a drawing-room, and brought fame on himself by eating soft-boiled eggs with a knife.
>
> One of the Giant correspondents sent a note to his paper: "If Mike doesn't make good with the Giants as a pitcher, he need not worry. He should do very well as a sword-swallower; in fact, he rehearses his act every day."
>
> Mike got hold of the item and was up in the air about it. "What does that guy mean by calling me a sword-swallower? Does he think I want to work in a museum? I got a good trade as a machinist, and I got a mind to quit this bunch right now and go back to it."

And once in a while there is a rookie who really can't stand the gaff. Such a one was Walter C——, who several years ago was with the Yankees at their training-camp at Savannah. From the start he was a man of mystery. He never associated with any one in the camp, either among the youngsters, veterans, or correspondents, and one night he went out as "freight" and never came back. To the others it was a funny episode, but to C—— his failure to make good may have meant a lifelong tragedy. Some of the men like publicity and are regular gluttons over it. Cy Pieh never objected to it, even tho he was held up to ridicule. He was more or less a buffoon, says the writer, and usually was the butt for all kinds of jokes. One time his wife wrote to him in Macon, Ga.: "Stop making such a fool of yourself; everybody thinks I married a dunce." And Cy exhibited the letter. However, there was one time when Cy strode into the sunlight and was the envy of all his team-mates. Says the writer:

> The Yanks were playing the Dodgers a spring series at the training-camp of the latter at Daytona, Fla. One of the Senators from North Dakota, whose farm adjoined the one where Pieh was raised, was a winter resident at Daytona and made much of his fellow Dakotan. Cy was the guest of the Senator at dinner, and was brought to the ball-grounds in the Senator's big car.
>
> The Senator requested Bill Donovan to pitch Pieh, and Bill, always congenial, complied with the request. Caldwell pitched the first four innings for New York, and when Pieh was sent in to pitch in the fifth, the Dodgers led, 2 to 1. Evidently nervous over the Senator's presence, Cy made a wabbly start, as he filled the bases by walking three men in succession. Donovan was just about to yank him, when Pieh struck out the next two and retired the side without a run. The Yanks soon tied the score, and Pieh pitched



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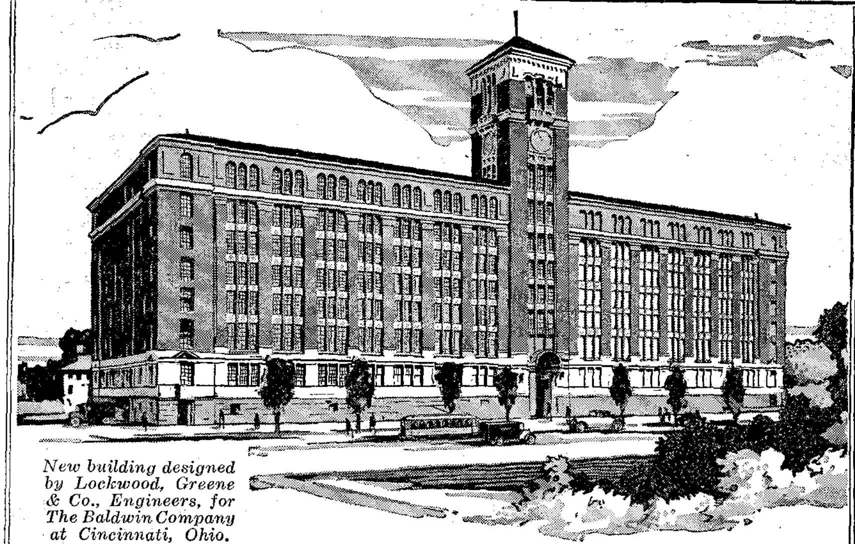

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They wanted a new factory building, in keeping with the quality of their product. And they wanted that factory, erected at the entrance to a park, to be in keeping with its unusual surroundings.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. conceived and designed the building which stands as the material expression of an ideal.

It embodies imagination, the courage to do a new thing, the ability to express the spirit of an organization in brick and stone—and the vision to make of a building more than just so many square feet of floor space.

The public takes pride in such a building. Confidence in its product naturally follows. And so good architecture proves its advertising value.

Your new building, like the Baldwin plant, can be more than so much floor space, more than so much steel and brick and concrete—if it is a Lockwood, Greene conception.

It can turn to your advantage the advertising value of good architecture. It can bring you production efficiency—the profitable result of engineering skill. It will embody in its physical form the intangible understanding of business and commercial conditions that will make it fit the needs of tomorrow as well as those of today.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

about the best ball he ever showed with the New York team. He struck out Brooklyn sluggers almost as fast as they came up, and in six innings the Dodgers made only two hits.

The game still was tied when, with two out in the tenth, the Yankees made a rally and put men on third and second. It was Pieh's turn at bat, and he was a woful hitter. The Brooklyn pitcher soon got two strikes on him, when he threw a wide one. Pieh ducked, and as he did so the ball accidentally struck his bat. One of those freaks hits followed, the ball getting between Daubert and Cutshaw for a single, and the winning run came in from third.

The Senator came out of his box and congratulated Cy on his great work. But the last straw fell when Cy said to his host: "Did you see how I placed that one between the first and second basemen?"

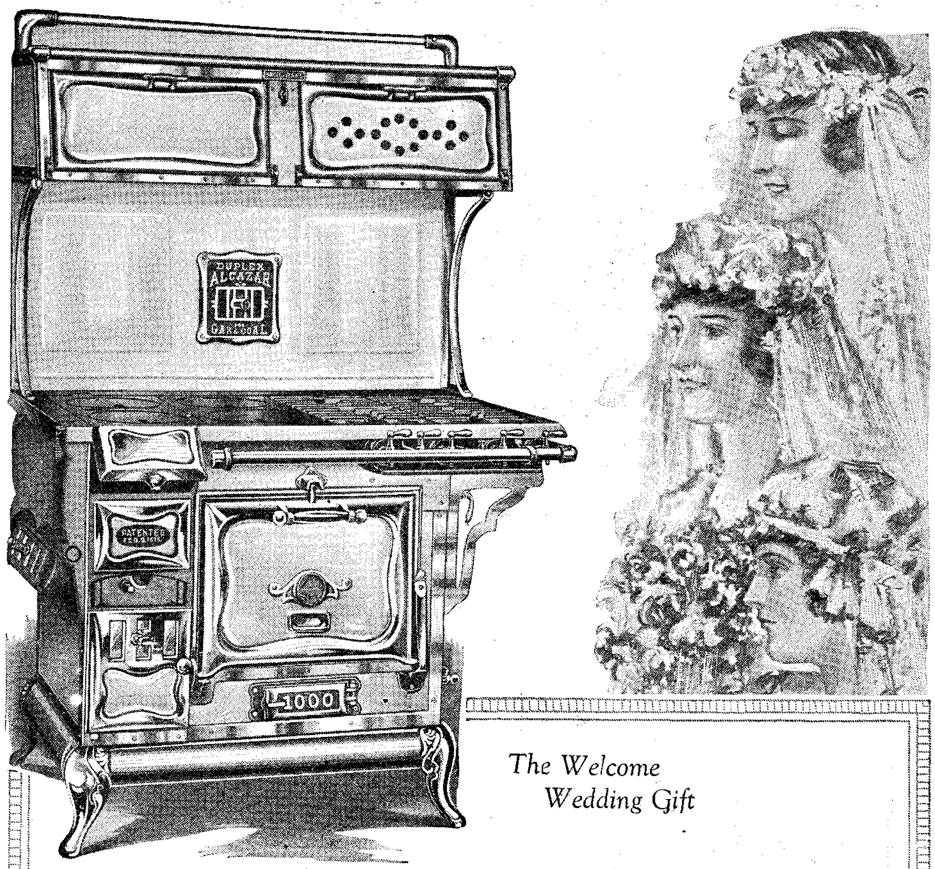
Of course, you will find "nuts" at a training-camp as at anywhere else. Of all the "nuts" in baseball, Charley F——, mascot of the Giants in 1911, was by far the most famous, says the writer. He had the advantage over most "nuts" in that he had a farm out West and a brother in Kansas who always responded to a wire for money. So Charley stuck around, whether he was wanted or not. He reported to the Giants several times in St. Louis, and once McGraw drove him out of the Cardinal park. But you couldn't discourage him, and finally he got a job as mascot. But he lost his jinx, and, failing to get a Giant contract, he tried to put himself up at auction. The next spring he tried to take his wrath out on McGraw by training with the Dodgers at Hot Springs, Ark. The writer recalls that—

> One night there was a cake-walk advertised at the hotel where the Dodgers were stopping. All the colored help of the Springs—waiters, rubbers, and attendants—were to participate. Frank Gould was one of the judges. Charley never missed anything, and he confided to some of the Dodger players that he was an expert cake-walker and that he would be able to take first prize from the hotel help.
>
> Expenses meant nothing to Charley, as he invested over $100 with a Hot Springs tailoring establishment for an open-faced suit, Tuxedo coat, patent leather shoes, hard-boiled shirt, and all other "soup and fish" accompaniments. The entire Brooklyn team helped Charley dress, and it took four healthy athletes to pull a pair of white gloves over the hams which he called hands.
>
> The players then blacked him up, leaving his shock of straw-colored hair untouched. Faust was a freak without a make-up, but this time he was a scream. Charley rehearsed his act in the room for the benefit of the Brooklyn players, and then started majestically for the ball park. However, the manager of the hotel had received a tip of Charley's intention, and steered him into another room, where he was "detained" while the cake-walk was being held.
>
> Charley's antics would fill a book. He

tried to wish himself on the Giants for the next five years, and once wrote McGraw a letter of ninety-six pages, telling him he was getting in condition by climbing a mountain in California every day. Finally the letters were stopt, and when he last was heard of he was confiding to the keeper he was "greater than Matty."

Rookie arguments often break the monotony of a training-camp. One of the favorite arguments is as to who will and who will not make the club. One night, says the writer,

> A group of them were sitting in the lobby talking about their respective chances. Bill Piercy, a youngster from the Coast and as sassy as they made them, listened for a few minutes with a rather bored air.
>
> "You fellows give me a laugh," said Piercy. "The only thing I am worried about is where do I go from here—Kalamazoo, Calcutta, or California?"
>
> He pulled the line, "Where do I go from here?" a year before the popular war-song came out. As a matter of fact, Donovan carried Piercy that year for half a season, while the others were shipped to all points of the compass.
>
> Then discussions on history and geography also help while away the hours of travel. For several springs the Yanks held title to a young left-handed pitcher, Sammy R——. He was a Tennessee mountaineer, a really lovable boy, but his ideas on geography were rather vague.
>
> After leaving the Macon, Ga., training quarters in 1916, the Yankees came North by way of the Mississippi Valley, and played games in Chattanooga, Memphis, and Nashville. The next spring, after leaving Macon, the Yankees joined the Braves and made a lot of small towns along the Atlantic coast. The two teams were *en route* from Wilmington, N. C., to Petersburg, Va., when Sammy, in his rich Southern drawl, asked a group of reporters: "Kin you fallahs tell me the time we all will be passing through Tennessee? I guess you all know that's mah State."
>
> It was explained to him that we were along the Atlantic coast, several hundred miles east of Tennessee, and would not touch Tennessee. But that was unconvincing.
>
> "Ah don't see how you figure that out," he answered. "Last yeah when we come Nawf we pass through Tennessee, so why don't we pass through this year?"
>
> "Why, we go through North Carolina instead," further explained one of the correspondents.
>
> "Well, maybe you're right, but I can't figure it," he replied, and then added as a parting shot: "I suppose you all know that Tennessee is a mighty big State."
>
> Another time Sammy pitched into a Civil War argument. He advanced the argument that his grandfather, a Confederate veteran, knew of proof that if the South had fought a week longer the North would have given up.
>
> "Aw, that's a lot of bunk," said Frank Gilhooley, the little outfielder.
>
> Sammy got on his Tennessee dignity. "Gilhooley, you think the way you like and so will I," said Sammy. "But you wasn't in that war, and I wasn't, but my grandpap was, so he ought to know."
>
> Food is a great topic of conversation at the Dixie training-camps. To-day it is uniformly good, except in some of the small towns. But the larger cities of the South now have hotels which compare favorably with those of the North, and the "eats" are all that can be desired.



The Welcome
Wedding Gift

Buy a New Stove—But—
See the Duplex-Alcazar First

There have been many changes in stove construction in the last few years—changes that have made people discard their old style ranges and invest in modern cooking machines.

You, too, should consider a new stove. But—for the sake of investing your money in the range you want and avoiding after regrets, see the Duplex-Alcazar before you purchase.

This is the original three-fuel range. It burns gas and wood or coal—together or singly. And the change from fuel to fuel is instantaneous.

By combining your fuels you can produce just the cooking temperature necessary to give you the kind of results you have always wanted and previously never got. In the summer, you can cook with gas and keep your kitchen cool—in the winter you can burn wood and coal and keep warm while you cook.

Fuel economy—heat control—all of the things that women have long desired are combined in the Duplex-Alcazar in the shape of the most beautiful range that stove artizans have ever produced.

You can't afford not to afford a Duplex-Alcazar. Sizes and styles to suit every kitchen and pocketbook. Sold by good retailers everywhere.

Write for Booklet

For districts where there is no gas, we furnish a Duplex-Alcazar which uses kerosene oil and coal or wood.

ALCAZAR RANGE & HEATER CO.
407 Cleveland Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin

THE DVPLEX ALCAZAR
TWO RANGES IN ONE

TRADE
MARK
FACE
Ever-Ready
Blades
Blades
Ever-Ready "RADIO" STEEL Safety Razor BLADE
LIFT HERE
Ever-Ready

'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor

THIS great group of factories illustrates the gigantic growth of the dollar razor. Today, this institution stands behind the EVER-READY Safety Razor with any guarantee that *you yourself* may care to dictate. Our product fulfils your every conception of a perfect safety razor, or you get your money back.

The Ever-Ready is sold everywhere for $1.00—under *your own* terms of guarantee. Ever-Ready Radio Blades are sold on the same basis—6 for 40c.

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORP.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Factories: New York, Toronto, London, Paris

$1.00 *Complete*

"The Little Barber in a Box"

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

However, one of the best training stories ever heard by the writer was told him by a Brooklyn scribe and concerned a meal in Little Rock, Ark. It was in 1912, and th Dodgers were playing a one-day stand a Little Rock, stopping there just long enough to play the game and take one meal.

The luncheon put up by the hotel where the club was stopping was not particularly tempting. In going into the dining-room the Brooklyn scribe met Baro Knetzer, the former Dodger pitcher.

"Stay off the meat; it's terrible," advised Knetzer.

The waiter came by and took the reporter's order.

"Just bring me some soup and vegetables; never mind about the meat," said the correspondent.

A short time later the darky appeared with a hot bowl of soup. The scribe sampled it, and it tasted pretty good. Bu after bringing him the soup, the wait gave him no more attention.

Finally, he beckoned to the waiter, and asked: "How about those vegetables George?"

"Why, sah, the vegitables was in th soup," came the rejoinder.

GOLF *VS.* BASEBALL AS A PAYING PROFESSION

GOLF will soon rank with baseball as a money-maker for those who go into the game professionally. There are no ticket-sellers in the way of an anxious public, but, in spite of this handicap from the money view-point, golf affords comfortable salaries to experts, and has the great advantage of remaining open to them at an age when the baseball professional takes his seat among the spectators. There are no golf professionals who receive salaries such as are drawn by Cobb, Speaker, Ruth, and one or two others, says Grantland Rice in the New York *Tribune;* but there are quite a cluster of golf professionals who can pull down better money than many star big leaguers. Among these, says the writer:

> There are several golf pros. who can knock down better than $10,000 a year from lessons, the sale of balls and clubs, and through exhibitions, while the number of major-leaguers who get $10,000 a year is far from being abnormally large.
>
> There are about 350 ball-players in the two major leagues. In the three big minors there are 450 more.
>
> With rare exceptions these are the only five leagues that can afford to pay a ball-player over $2,500 a year.
>
> And not all these collect any $2,500 in the three minors. There are not over 600 ball-players who draw down $2,500 a year or better.
>
> While we have at hand no account list, there are between 1,500 and 2,000 golf professionals now in America, and we should say at least 800 of these, from salaries, lessons, sale of golf supplies, and exhibitions, average $2,500 or better.
>
> As teachers they get from $1.50 to $2.50 an hour. Many of these can work six hours a day without any trouble, which

means at least $10 a day for lessons given between April and November, not including indoor schools, through the winter.

Add to this salaries paid by the clubs, with profit on golf supplies, and you can see why golf, as a profession, has taken its place on a par with baseball.

Golfers who can establish reputations as star players can give leading baseball luminaries an even tussle when it comes to the money end of the sport.

This includes such well-known names as Walter Hagen, Jim Barnes, Jock Hutchinson, Douglas Edgar, Harry Hampton, Mike Brady, Leo Deigel, Bob McDonald, and others, many of whom can round out a year at least $15,000 to the good.

Hagen and Barnes were paid from $1,000 to $1,500 for their exhibition two-ball matches. Vardon and Ray collected something like $12,000 each for less than three months of golf. Each last year picked up at least $20,000.

As golf is growing rapidly, and there is a keener demand each year for high-class players or good instructors, or both, no expert statistician is needed to show what the future holds in the way of a living.

There is also certain to be a big growth in the way of exhibition battles between leading players, where a fine golfer, attending to every angle of his job, will have no great trouble in piling up from $20,000 to $25,000 a year.

We know now of many professionals who never compete in championships, and whose names are comparatively unknown, yet who are able to turn in tax returns upon $7,500 or more a year.

For the average ball-player the season is bounded by April and October.

The pay-check blossoms around April 12 and suddenly fades around October 5.

Up North the golfing season, outdoors, carries from April to December.

But when the outdoor season closes hundreds either head directly for some indoor school or else shift their headquarters to the South or California.

Florida alone has a young army of pros. on the job, where each leading course can take good care of two or three. And Florida soon will be almost a network of golf courses. It isn't far from that condition just now.

To earn this money, the golf pro. has to work longer hours and through a greater number of months. But he has this other advantage. At thirty-five or forty he isn't checked out of the game with a lifetime membership in the Raspberry Club. Vardon, Braid, and Taylor, at fifty-one, are still collecting their stipends. There are shoals above fifty who make a good living with no thought of hanging a worn-out mashie upon the wall.

Insubordinate Fowl.—Hiking through the small French town, an ignorant chicken, unversed in the appetites of American darkies, crossed the road in front of a colored detachment. With much zeal a soldier broke forth from the ranks and set out in pursuit.

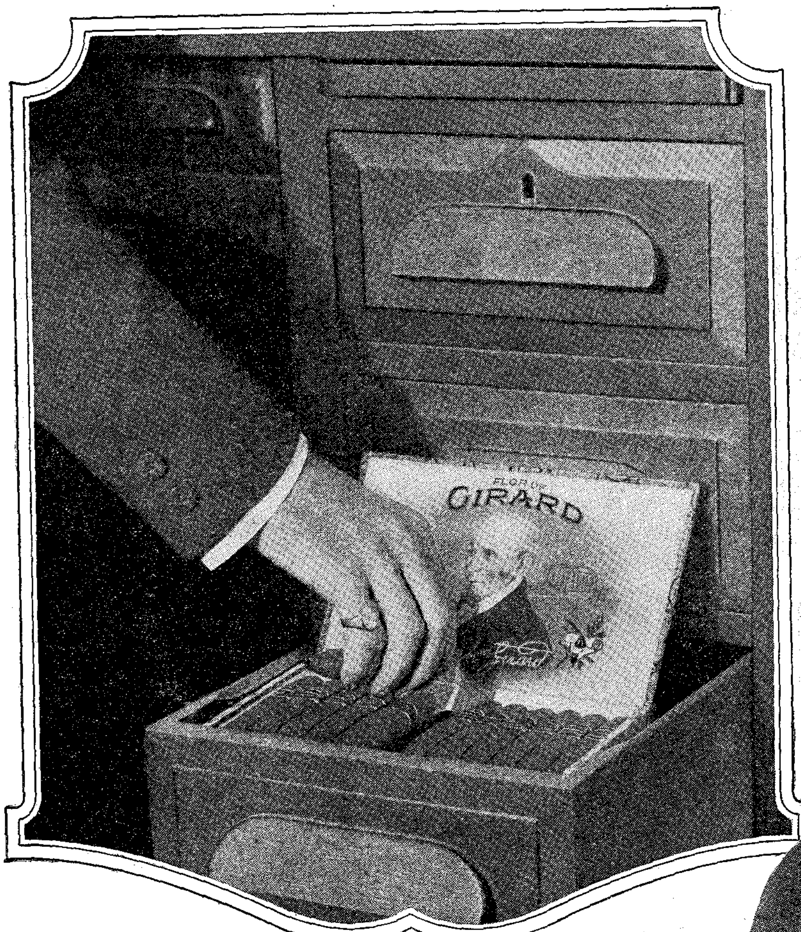
"Halt!" bellowed the officer in charge. Both fowl and negro only accelerated their paces.

"Halt! Halt!" repeated the officer. The dusky dough-boy made one plunge, grasped the chicken by the neck and stuffed it, still struggling, inside his shirt.

"Dere!" he panted. "Ah'll learn you to halt when de captain says halt, you disobedient bird."—*Q. M. C. Recruiting Notes.*

GIRARD

Never gets on your nerves



Isn't it *your* kind?

Nine times in ten the smoker whose occupation demands a keen, smooth-working brain distinctly prefers a mild cigar.

Yet he wants flavor and quality, too—not a tasteless cigar but one that he can really enjoy, one that adds ease and comfort to the daily task.

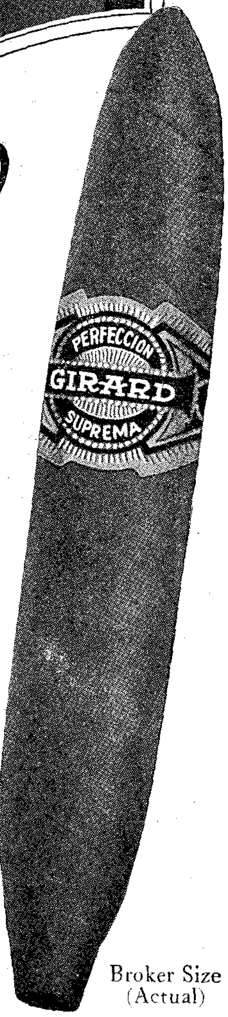
This is the reason for the unprecedented favor of the Girard Cigar.

Its remarkable combination of mellow mildness with the true tropic flavor of genuine Havana leaf suits the American taste and the active American mentality more often and more completely than any cigar of its type.

Isn't this *your* kind? Try it and see.

For sale by dealers from coast to coast

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf, Philadelphia
Established 50 years



Broker Size
(Actual)

Are you re-arranging your shop-conditions?

Take the Dodge, Oneida and Keystone dealer into your confidence; tell him what you want to accomplish.

Maybe it is lower cost of production; or, perhaps, greater production! Again, it may be individualization of machines or groups of machines.

In any event, he can help you! And the change to better conditions will not be delayed while costly special equipment is being built and fitted.

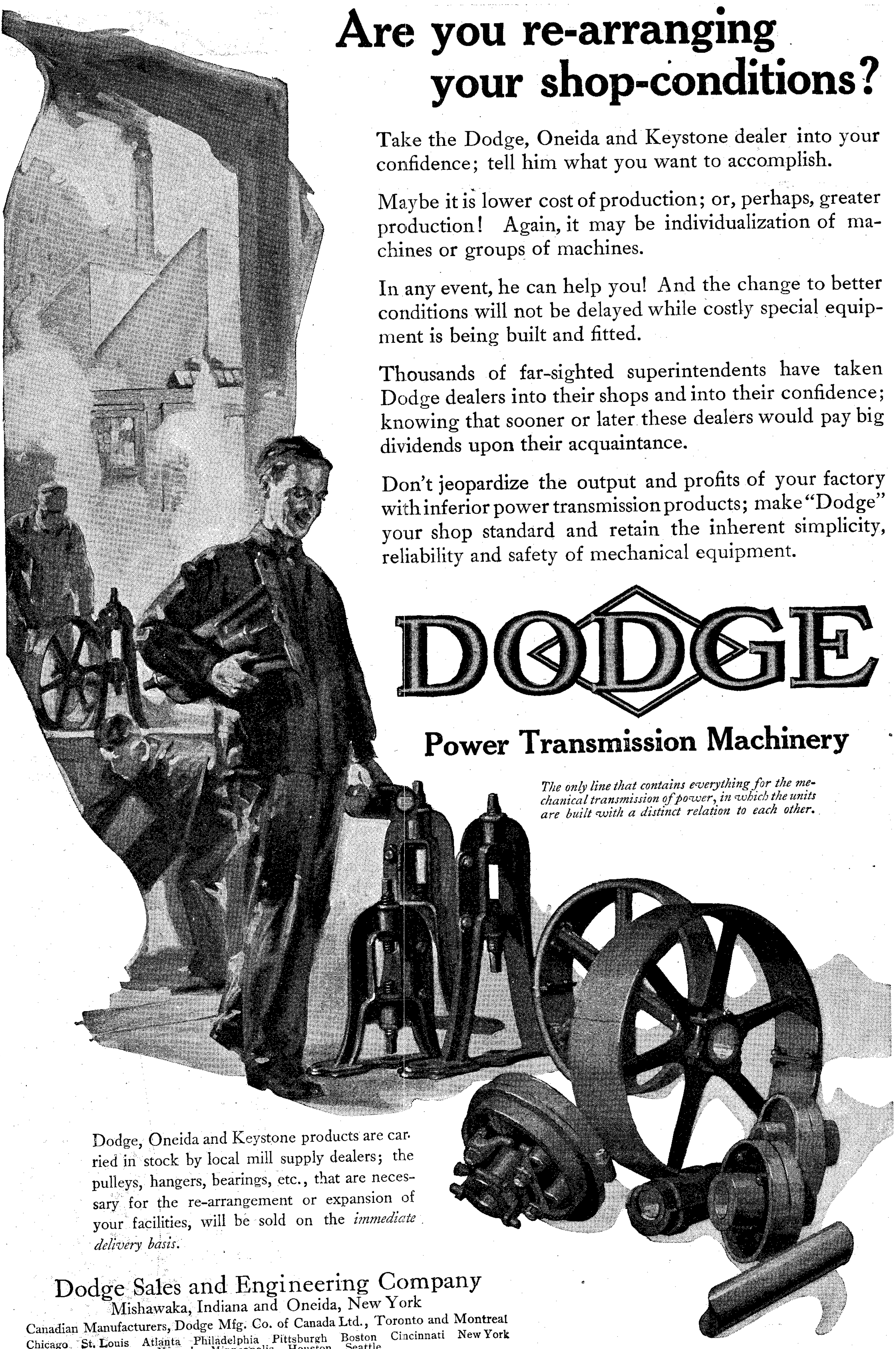
Thousands of far-sighted superintendents have taken Dodge dealers into their shops and into their confidence; knowing that sooner or later these dealers would pay big dividends upon their acquaintance.

Don't jeopardize the output and profits of your factory with inferior power transmission products; make "Dodge" your shop standard and retain the inherent simplicity, reliability and safety of mechanical equipment.

DODGE

Power Transmission Machinery

The only line that contains everything for the mechanical transmission of power, in which the units are built with a distinct relation to each other.



Dodge, Oneida and Keystone products are carried in stock by local mill supply dealers; the pulleys, hangers, bearings, etc., that are necessary for the re-arrangement or expansion of your facilities, will be sold on the *immediate delivery basis.*

Dodge Sales and Engineering Company
Mishawaka, Indiana and Oneida, New York
Canadian Manufacturers, Dodge Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto and Montreal
Chicago St. Louis Atlanta Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston Cincinnati New York
Newark Minneapolis Houston Seattle

"HEALTH CENTERS" TO KEEP US ALL WELL

THE modern man or woman goes to a hospital for treatment under circumstances where our grandfathers would not have thought of doing so. Hospitals have come to be regarded as places not where legs are amputated and broken bones set, but where one may go to "rest up" after a period of fatigue or worry, to be treated for a hard cold or to have slight malformations corrected. Our babies are born in hospitals; the thought that we ourselves may die there occasions no repugnance. Is this function to be still further extended? Are we to have publicly supported "health centers" where the medical knowledge of the community is to be organized for the treatment of rich and poor alike? Such institutions have been widely discust; the germs of them already exist. Legislation to promote them is introduced and defended. Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, one of the most eminent physicians of the United States, writing on the subject in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), states his belief that some of these schemes have gone too far in the direction of abolishing the family physician—a mentor and friend whom we could ill spare. Dr. Billings believes heartily in the coming town or county "health center"; but it should be, he says, not an institution to do away with the general practitioner, but rather a place to coordinate and unify the work of all such practitioners in a given region, whether urban or rural. He writes:

"In 1909 the legislature of Illinois placed on the statute-books an enabling act which permits the people of any county, by referendum, to impose a tax upon themselves for the care of the dependent tuberculous patients in the community. At the present time forty-two of the 102 counties of the State have taken advantage of this law, with benefit to the sick tuberculous poor and to all of the people. At the beginning, some physicians believed erroneously that the administration of this act by any county would be harmful to them. I have been told by those who are apparently qualified by experience to know that the medical profession in the counties which have taken advantage of this act wholly approve of it.

"The extension of this principle to include the prevention and the treatment of all diseases, disabilities, and injuries of a community is a feasible proposition.

"The principles and policies involved in the establishment of a health center involve a discussion of the unit of population to which it is adaptable, its organization, its management, its financial support, and its functions.

"A population of from 50,000 to 200,000 within a geographic political territory is adaptable to the benefits which a health center affords. This population may be found in one or more city wards, in one or more townships, in a county, or in a district of two or more counties.

"The organization embraces the erection of a modern hospital or the adaptation of an existing hospital; the minimum capacity to provide one bed for each unit of 500 of the population; adequately equipped laboratories; a qualified superintendent, assistants, clinical and medical social nurses and laboratory technicians; a medical and health reference and circulating library; suitable rooms for medical and social welfare meetings, and adequate provision for an outpatient and diagnostic clinic.

"The responsibility for the business management should be vested in a board of trustees or commissioners, of whom one should be a practitioner of medicine, elected by the voters of the district or appointed by the county judge or other officer for stated periods of service.

"The responsibility for the medical management should be placed in a board composed of local medical practitioners and surgeons. The medical board should be responsible for the organization of the medical practitioners embraced in the center, establish rules and regulations; make specifications for the medical and health literature for the library and cooperate with school boards and with State or municipal health authorities in the promotion of health inspection of school children, in instruction of pupils in personal and general hygiene, and in the proper application of physical training of children and other like duties.

"The State should subsidize the project, especially the first cost of construction or adaptation of the necessary buildings for the hospital, the laboratories and administration, and for adequate equipment. The State should also make an annual subsidy to aid in the maintenance and administration of the center. The sick and injured poor will receive free or partial pay service in the diagnostic center and, when necessary, in the hospital. The well-to-do will pay for hospital board, lodging, laboratory test, and the like. The financial income for this service from patients able to pay will make the diagnostic center and hospital largely self-supporting. As the work of the center develops and its efficiency improves, the per capita cost deficit should diminish. Sickness, especially persistent chronic types, is the most potent cause of poverty. Therefore, lessened morbidity will eventuate in fewer people unable to pay for their hospital care and for the services of a physician. The efficient administration of a center should result in a gradually lessened tax on the people it serves."

The chief function of the center, Dr. Billings goes on to say, will be to promote community health by providing the medical profession of the territory with facilities for diagnosis and treatment of all patients who require it. The social-service personnel will afford valuable aid in the care of patients and convalescents in their homes, in prenatal and maternity care, and in infant and child welfare. Facilities will be afforded for inspection of school children, for correction of physical defects, for physical education and training of pupils, and for other like benefits. The center, in short, will provide facilities,

Jim Henry's Column

Only 20,000 Men Will Believe This Advertisement

I have been getting together some facts to illustrate a talk I shall have soon regarding a raise in salary.

One chart shows that all told I have written about one hundred advertisements and that over two million men have become regular users of Mennen Shaving Cream—twenty thousand to an ad.

Experts tell me that is a good average, but personally, I can't get used to the idea that only twenty thousand out of five million readers believe what I tell them.

I suppose all reformers have to put up with the same sort of skepticism, but it's disheartening.

If you would only forget that I am trying to sell you something and appreciate instead that my purpose is to do you a great, beneficent service—to let a little sunlight—but there—the subject isn't one to be handled poetically.

It always makes me suspicious when a man protests too much about his honesty, so let's forget me altogether. Why do the two million keep on using Mennen's? Why do they plead with their friends to try it? Why do they look haughty when the lady at the drug counter assures them that she thinks highly of some other shaving cream?

I wish I could slip the wraps off and really tell you why.

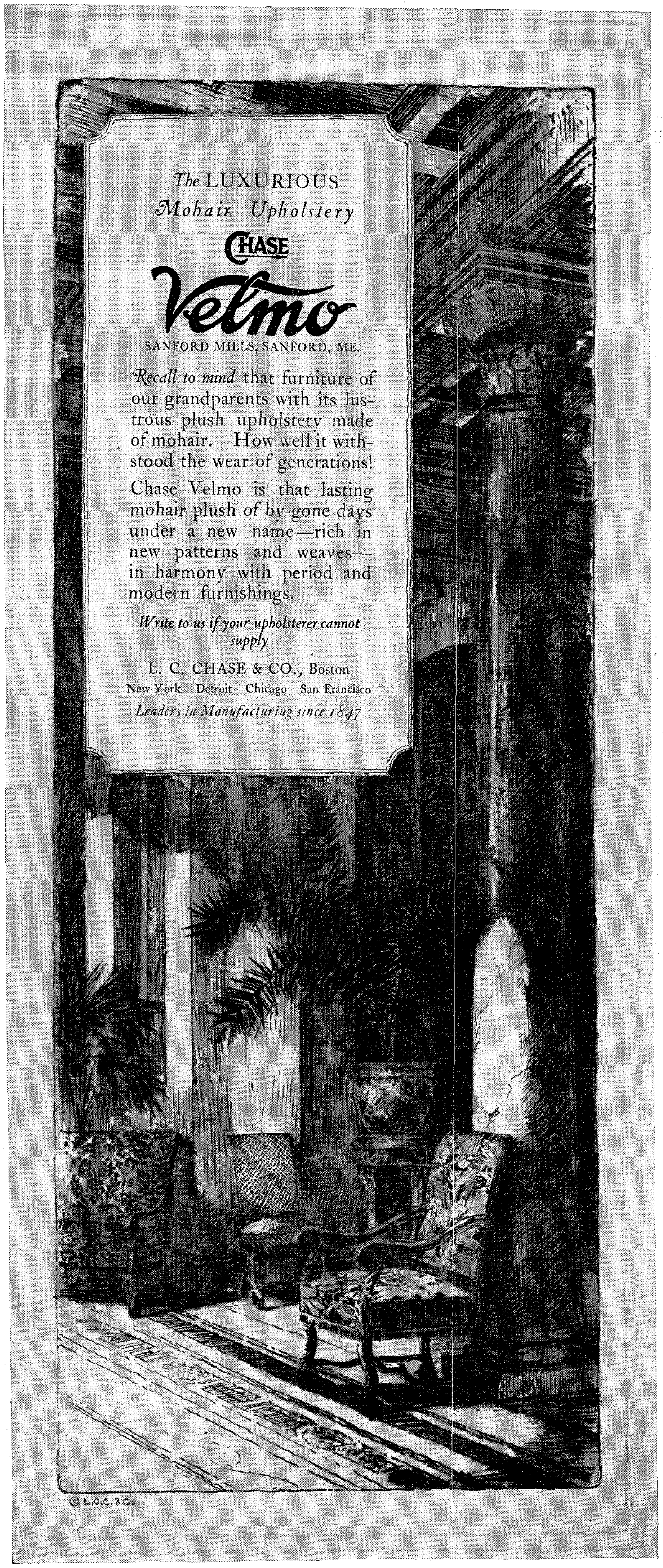
To express it coldly and factfully, Mennen's will give you a shave so gorgeous, so startling in its gentle kindliness to your scarred and long suffering hide, that you will succumb without a struggle. Just send 15 cents for my demonstrator tube and you'll be enrolled as one of the twenty thousand who believe me.

and afterwards—Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

MENNEN
MENNEN SHAVING CREAM


The LUXURIOUS
Mohair Upholstery
CHASE
Velmo
SANFORD MILLS, SANFORD, ME.

Recall to mind that furniture of our grandparents with its lustrous plush upholstery made of mohair. How well it withstood the wear of generations!

Chase Velmo is that lasting mohair plush of by-gone days under a new name—rich in new patterns and weaves—in harmony with period and modern furnishings.

Write to us if your upholsterer cannot supply

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston
New York Detroit Chicago San Francisco
Leaders in Manufacturing since 1847

© L.C.C.&Co

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

including an organized medical profession, for adequate public-health work in the community. He says, in conclusion:

> "I have not mentioned the attempts which have been made to establish health or community centers based on principles and policies which were intended to provide adequate medical surgical treatment of residents of rural districts and of other individuals. Attention is invited to a bill introduced into the Senate of the State of New York by Mr. Sage in March, 1920. In my opinion this bill does not give sufficient consideration to the welfare of the medical profession. By this I mean that its provisions emphasize centralization of administration through the State Department of Health. On the other hand, I have attempted to discuss principles and policies in the establishment of health centers which will promote the public welfare and at the same time will provide facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of patients by the medical profession, and which will stimulate postgraduate study and professional improvement. These provisions should improve the conditions of medical practise in rural and even in other districts to such a degree that members of the medical profession will be attracted to settle in such favored localities."

"BOLSHEVIKI OF SCIENCE" WHO FOLLOW EINSTEIN

THE conclusions of Einstein are radical enough in all conscience; but he has disciples who appear to be trying to outdo him. These gentry are called by Sir Oliver Lodge "enthusiasts whose propositions complicate the universe unduly," and he queries whether "they ought not to be regarded as Bolsheviki and pulled up." In a communication to the British Association, Sir Oliver bids his readers note that what he is criticizing is not the equations of Einstein, which, he says, "seem to have justified themselves by results," but what he calls "popular relativity," which depends on some of the modes of interpreting it in ordinary language. In other words, the go-betweens who are endeavoring to explain the Einstein theory to the ordinary reader, and to "put it into simple language," have gone far to justify its author's original statement to the effect that not more than twelve living men could understand it. Sir Oliver is quite sure that they have made it mean things that can not possibly be true. Says *Nature* (London) in an abstract of his paper:

> "Especially do I attack that proposition which asserts that to every observer the velocity of light will not only be constant in reality, but will also superficially appear constant even when he ignores his own motion through the light-conveying medium —a proposition or postulate or axiom which has been shown to lead to curious and, as I think, illegitimate complications, threatening to land physicists in regions to which they have no right of entry, and tempting them to interfere with meta-

physical abstractions beyond their proper ken.

"Not that a physicist's proper ken is limited to what he immediately observes; he is entitled, and indeed required, to interpret appearances rationally by taking into account every relevant adventitious circumstance, including complications due to his own unobserved, and perhaps unobservable, travel through space.

"In a relative discussion at the Physical Society recently a member is reported to have asked the pertinent question, 'Does an observer merely observe, or does he think as well?' If he thinks, I urge that he can allow for changes in his measuring instruments and any other consequences of possible motion, and can refrain from making deductions about space and time on the strength of experiments on matter.

"He will know that his senses are material senses, and that all his experiments are made ultimately by their aid. He will know that he can only experiment even on the ether of space indirectly by means of matter, for he has no other means of getting a grip on it. Possibly he may be unable to grip it even thus, but matter gives him his only chance; he certainly can not experiment on abstractions like space and time.

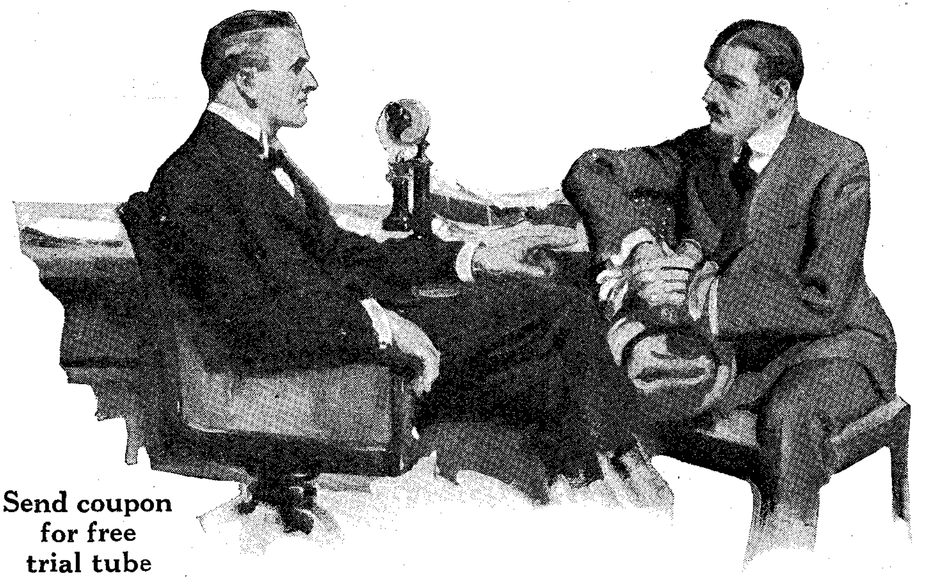
"Every student who accepts the ether of space as a reality is probably ready to admit that the velocity of light through free ether is an absolute constant, not dependent on anything that either the observer or the source is doing, has done, or may do.

"But this admission has been erected into a fetish by the theory of relativity, at least when exprest in ordinary words, and is interpreted as requiring that to every observer, whatever he may be doing, the velocity of light in every direction will appear the same.

"That is not only a different, it is a contradictory, proposition. Given the constancy of the real velocity of light—if an observer travel to meet it, it must appear to arrive more quickly than if he travel away from it, provided he has any means of making the observation at all. He may be unable to make the observation, but suppose he can make it, say, by the aid of Jupiter's satellites, and detected a discrepancy, he need not infer any real change in the velocity of light; because, if he thinks, he can attribute any observed difference to his own motion, and thereby emerge with clear and simple views. If he sets out with the gratuitous notion that he can never become aware of his own motion, or that his own motion has no meaning, he will indeed encounter a puzzling universe.

"But it may well be extremely difficult for an observer to measure the velocity of light through the ether except with the aid of some return signal which the ether likewise has to transmit in the opposite direction; and in that case he may find that the to-and-fro pair of journeys take exactly the same time in every direction. This, as every one knows, has been done for a to-and-fro journey of a beam of light.

"A mathematical doctrine of relativity may be based upon this experimental result, and may be convenient for reasoning purposes, but no such doctrine is required by the facts. The facts are patient of the doctrine; they do not compel it, nor do they justify it. Why, then, proceed to build up on an equation an elaborate mataphysical structure? And, especially, why imagine that the success of the Einstein equation proves the observed velocity of light to be the same whatever the motion of the observer? If the observer



Send coupon
for free
trial tube

We Asked 1,000 Men—

"What is your conception of the ideal shaving cream?"

By V. K. Cassady, B. S., M. S., Chief Chemist

For many years we have been making the ideal toilet soap. We blended palm and olive oils—the balmy cosmetics of age-old fame. And millions of people have adopted this Palmolive Soap.

Six years ago we started to embody this blend in a shaving cream. And the first step was to ask a thousand men the virtues they wanted in it.

First, a quick shave

Nine-tenths of those men wanted quick shaves. They did not like long brushing, finger rubbing, hot towels and delay.

So we made a cream which acts in one minute. Within that time the average beard absorbs 15% of water. This result is due to almost instant oil removal—the oil that coats the beard.

Next, liberal lather

Next, they wanted liberal lather from a little soap.

So we developed a cream which multiplies itself 250 times in lather. A bit on the brush—only one-half gram—suffices for a shave. A single tube of Palmolive Shaving Cream serves for 152 shaves.

Lather that remains

Then they wanted a lather which maintains itself without drying on the face.

So we perfected a lather which maintains its creamy fulness for ten minutes.

A soothing soap

They wanted a soothing shaving cream. They wanted a lubricated razor, no irritation, a pleasant after-effect.

The best way ever known to those ends is our blend of palm and olive oils. The lather is a lotion in itself.

We made 130 creams

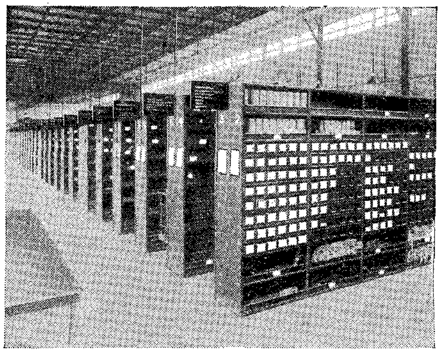
We are experts in soap making. But it took us 18 months to attain this ideal shaving cream. We made up and tested 130 formulas. Thus step by step we attained these supremacies, and the best shaving cream in existence.

Now we ask you to test it. Send the coupon for a trial tube.

PALMOLIVE
Shaving Cream

10 Shaves FREE
Simply insert your name and address and mail to
Palmolive Company, Dept. 220
Milwaukee, U. S. A.

DURAND
STEEL RACKS



DURAND Steel Racks make possible any arrangement or grouping of stocks desired, regardless of the kind of goods stored.

Goods may be stocked alphabetically or according to grades or sizes, or by classifications, or by component parts, or according to catalog listing.

By means of cards in holders on bin and shelf fronts and sides a perpetual inventory may be kept with little effort.

Write our Engineering Department if you have stockroom problems.

DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

thinks he will know that such a proposition is not true, he will know that the velocity of light is not equal in all directions in a relatively drifting medium.

"The uniformity of the ether makes the obtaining of positive results difficult; there seem to be always compensations. Some day we may be able to evade this experimental difficulty, but meanwhile, if we choose to make the supposition that motion of the observer can never have any directly observable effect, or that one set of axes of reference is necessarily equivalent to every other and indistinguishable by any kind of superficial observation, then we seem to be in accord with present experience. From that supposition definite consequences can, with adequate skill, be deduced, and the deductions have been subjected to successful verification.

"But if on the strength of that remarkable achievement some enthusiasts proceed to formulate propositions which by ignoring the motion of the observer and all its consequences complicate the rest of the universe unduly, then, however much we may admire their skill and ability, I ask whether they ought not to be regarded as Bolsheviki and pulled up."

INDUSTRY'S BIGGEST CAFETERIA

THE largest industrial cafeteria in the world, feeding its patrons at the rate of 9,000 an hour, has recently been opened for its employees by the Westinghouse Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Conveyer belts and other labor-saving equipment make the establishment unique of its kind. The writer of a descriptive article in *The Iron Age* (New York) compares the army of factory-workers in a plant like this to an army of soldiers in the field, like which it must be well fed to produce maximum results. When a concern employs close to 50,000 people, the question of providing wholesome food assumes proportions which command attention. The company believed, we are told, that the provision of better food would have an effect on the physical condition and the morale of the workers which would insure ample returns on the investment. He continues:

"It was for practical reasons, then, that the Westinghouse Company undertook the construction and equipment of what is probably the largest industrial cafeteria in the world. In design of the building and the selection of equipment as much care was exercised as is employed when preparing plans for a new factory unit. The restaurant will feed approximately 9,000 people an hour.

"The building was planned and built so as to effect the closest harmony between the structure and the equipment. So well has this been done that 3,000 people can enter the building, eat their lunches, and be out again in twenty-two minutes. The employees going to the second floor enter at the center and proceed up an incline, or ramp, whence they go to the section of the cafeteria nearest to them. After eating, they depart at either end of the building down other ramps. Thus there is a continuous circulation of workpeople in and out all through the luncheon and supper hours."

One of the causes of delay in a cafeteria is the indecision of a few in the line waiting to be served. To overcome this, the Westinghouse Company placed a continuous belt before each service counter. The employee picks out his tray and silverware, as he does in an ordinary cafeteria, but instead of carrying it or pushing it along he places it on the belt. As the tray moves along the employee follows it. The moving belt permits thirty-four persons a minute to pass each service counter. Says the writer:

"Altho one might think that an arrangement of this sort would prove confusing, the employees quickly found that if the tray passed along a trifle too fast they could hold it in place on the belt while they were getting what they wanted. At the same time the fact that the belt was moving imprest the people being served with the necessity of haste.

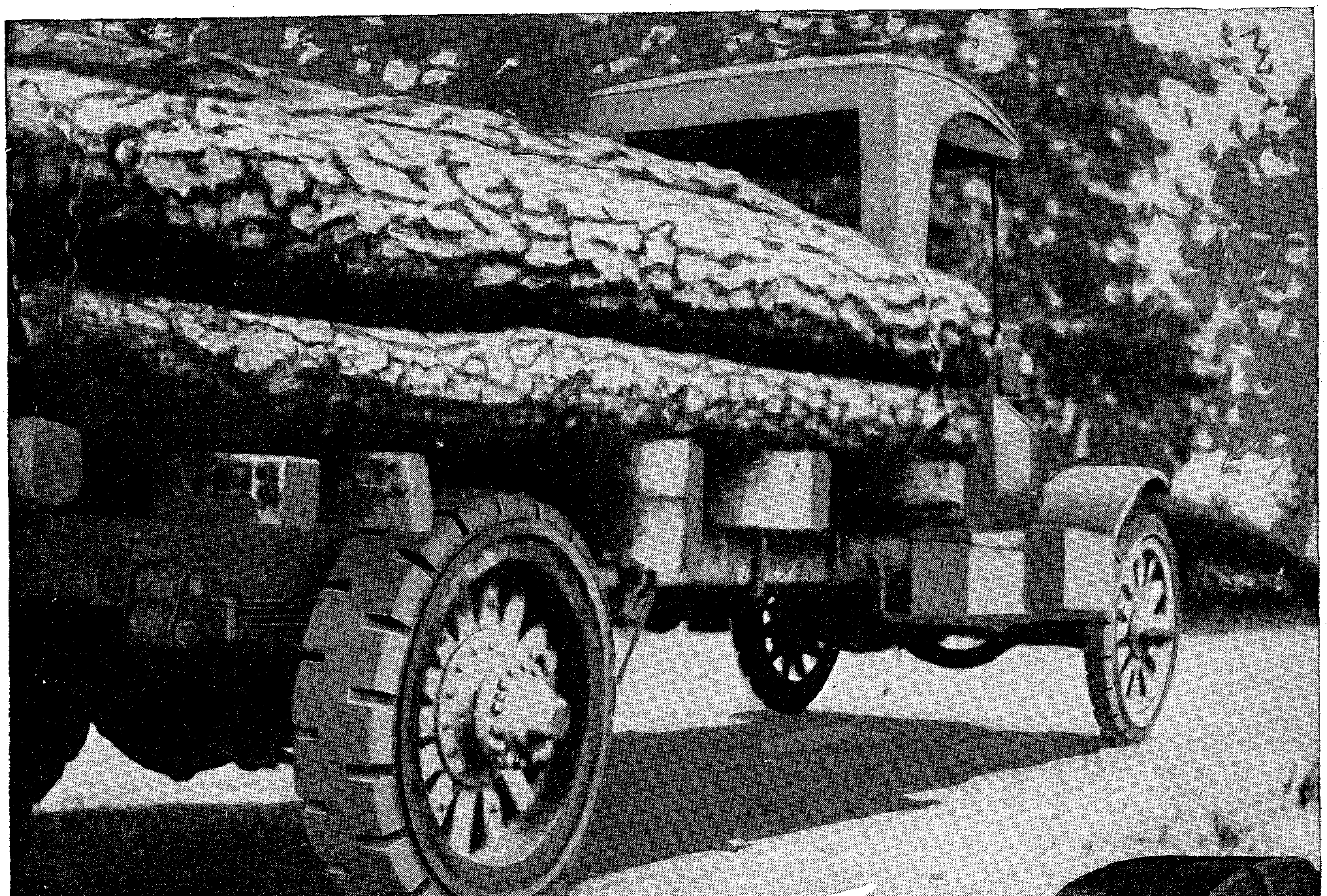
"After eating, the employee picks up his tray and carries it to another moving belt, by which the tray is taken to an automatic elevator, or subveyor, which conveys it to the dish-washing room. It was first thought impracticable to provide continuous belts for the soiled dishes, but the contrary has proved the case, most of the employees being only too willing to do this small service in the interest of the scheme of operation. The few trays which are left on the tables are easily disposed of by attendants.

"Two dish-washing rooms are located in the center of the second floor. Trays of soiled dishes from that floor are received directly from belts, while trays from the other lunch-rooms are handled by subveyors connecting with belts on the first floor. From the belts on the first floor the trays are slipt into grooves of the proper size in the subveyors, it being unnecessary to stop the latter to perform the transfer. As the trays reach the second floor they are pulled off the subveyor by attendants and deposited on counters, whence they are passed through continuous dish-washing machines. There are two of these, each having a capacity of 14,000 dishes an hour. The machine is an inclosed boxlike apparatus, containing sprays of hot, soapy water which are directed against the dishes from almost every angle, melting all grease. The temperature of the water is so high that by the time the dishes pass out of the machine they are dry.

"Motor equipment is used wherever possible in the kitchen. There are motor-driven potato-mashers, potato-parers, bread slicers, coffee-grinders, and meat-choppers. The potato-masher has a capacity of ten gallons per minute and the bread-slicer will cut 150 slices a minute.

"From the kitchen the food is carried to the two lower floors by means of subveyors. The latter operate continuously, like the endless chain on an old-fashioned pump, and thus the service from the kitchen to the floors below is expeditious.

"From the subveyors the food is conveyed to the steam tables and plate-warmers behind the service counters. The various service counters in the cafeteria are built of polished black steel with nickel silver tops. Just beneath the top there is a heating space for keeping plates of food hot and at one end is a cool section for



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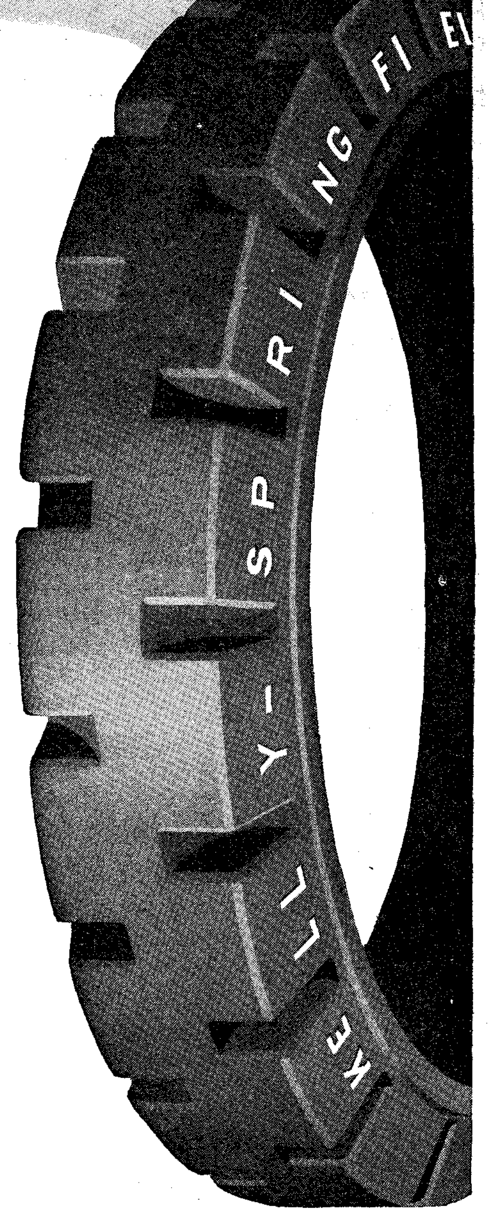

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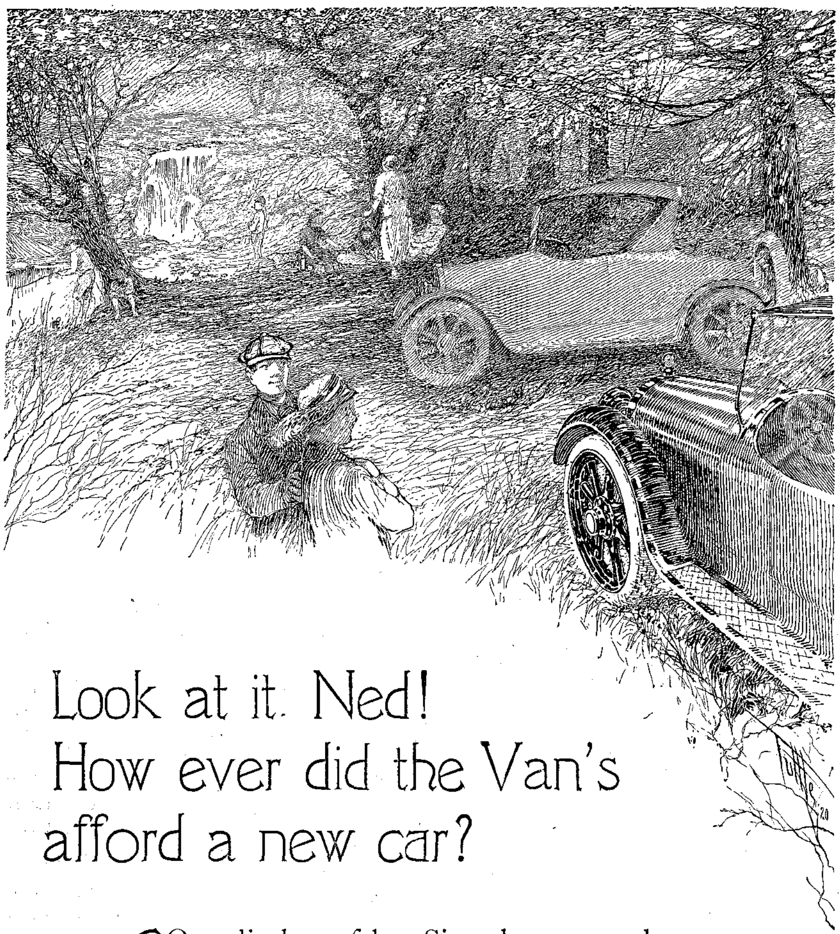

Look at it. Ned!
How ever did the Van's
afford a new car?

Go a little softly, Sis, they may hear you. It's not a new one. I saw Van giving it a coat of something or other, day before yesterday. I called over to him, and he said it was Lowe Brothers Automobile Varnish Color. Kind of smiled to myself, thinking it would never be dry for this picnic. But look at it. Shines like a bottle and seems hard as glass.

Makes our good old boat look kind of shabby, doesn't it? Tell you, Sis—I'll get a can of dark blue and one of black, and put it on our car, myself. By jiminy—you and I will promptly show our friends, the Van's, there are others who can afford a shining new car!

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

chipped butter. Besides steam tables and additional plate-warmers back of the service counters there are stands for carrying reserve supplies of pastry, pies, and bread, ice-cream and milk cabinets, coffee-urns, salad tables, and a special refrigerator. There are twelve coffee-urns in the cafeteria, each having a capacity of thirty gallons.

"The lunch-rooms are supplied with tables having white-enameled sheet-metal tops with raised edges. In the second-floor cafeteria and in the men's section on the first floor there are revolving stools secured to the floor. In the women's portion of the first-floor cafeteria chairs are provided. The advantage of the stools is that they prevent undue crowding and tend to eliminate confusion. The seating capacity of the second-floor cafeteria is 1,500.

"An important feature of the cafeteria building is the large assembly-room on the third floor. This is equipped with a motor-driven moving-picture machine, has a large stage, and can seat nearly a thousand people. It is used both for purposes of entertainment and instruction. Often a gathering is assembled immediately after the noon-lunch hour. The room is also at the disposal of employees for various entertainments and diversions which they may arrange. On the Saturday evening following the opening of the cafeteria a boxing-match was held in the auditorium.

"In constructing so large a cafeteria with such complete labor-saving equipment the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company not only made a heavy investment, but took a step which had few, if any, precedents in the annals of industry. The experiment was undertaken on the theory that ample returns would accrue in the increased efficiency of the working force, and that the judgment of the company was sound has already been demonstrated."

COSTLY HELIUM GAS GOING TO WASTE

The daily waste of helium gas reported some time ago in these columns is confirmed by Dr. Richard B. Moore, Chief Chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines, in an address to the Columbus Section of the American Chemical Society at Ohio State University. He said, according to a bulletin of the Society:

"Early in the European War the Army and Navy appropriated funds to the Bureau of Mines for experimental work on the commercial extraction of helium from the natural gas, and the experimental work in connection with one of the plants was a success. Based on this, a large extraction plant has been built, which is just ready to be tested out and put into operation. One of the other plants is still on an experimental basis and is being continued in the belief that eventually the process involved will give more efficient results than at present. It has already produced 200,000 cubic feet of helium, which is stored in Texas. Funds are now being asked of Congress to continue this work on a proper basis, not only to take care of the operation of the plants and to produce helium, but also to provide for the future needs of aeronautics. By the use of helium air travel both in times of peace and war is made very much safer. A dirigible filled with helium is to a hydrogen dirigible practically the same as an ironclad is to a wooden ship.

"The British Admiralty during the war exprest the opinion that one hydrogen dirigible was the equivalent to five or six fast scout vessels for reconnaissance purposes. Since the cost of one of these scout vessels would be equal to one dirigible, the greater use of hydrogen dirigibles apparently has been established. The use of helium instead of hydrogen makes dirigibles very much more efficient, as they can not be brought down by incendiary bullets or by other means which are sufficient to destroy a hydrogen dirigible. In addition, the range of operation is greater, as the helium diffuses more slowly through the fabric than does hydrogen."

Dr. Moore said that helium is found in the air in the proportion of one part to 185,000 by volume and also in the gases which come from springs, and especially in certain natural gases in the United States. The fact that helium exists in these American gases in reasonably large quantities makes the whole question of its use in aeronautics not only a commercial possibility but a practical undertaking. The United States is, indeed, the only country in the world in which the natural gas contains appreciable quantities of helium. Dr. Moore exprest the opinion that a special effort should be made to conserve and use to the best advantage an element which is not only a unique weapon in warfare, but an aid to commerce.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of

"THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.

For April 1, 1921

State of New York }
County of New York } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are

Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.

Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

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Cuddihy, Robert J., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
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Neisel, C. L., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Scott, Lida F., 354 4th Ave., New York City

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

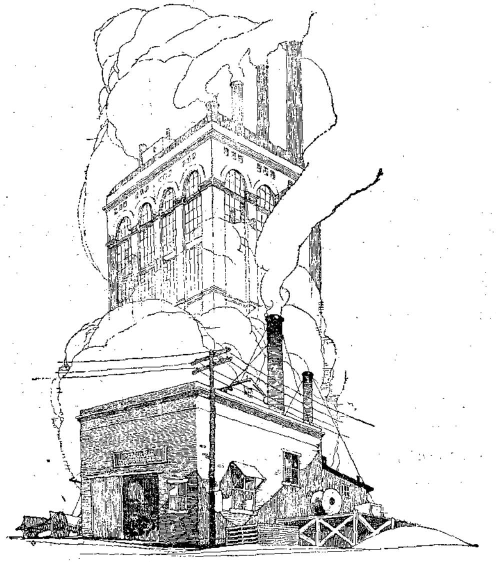
WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of March, 1921.

[Seal]

ROLLO CAMPBELL,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1922.)



—but the ugly little duckling grew up to be a swan

BACK when trolleys were going to kill everybody and electric bulbs were mistrusted because they exploded when dropped, a gawky little industry was here and there timidly thrusting out its pole-line tentacles to a few arc lights.

Without money or credit, these puny electric light plants struggled for life with competition in towns and lived on hope out in the sticks—their own communities "sot" against them.

But such adversity is fitted to form character, to sharpen vision and to solidify purpose—and so it must have done in their case, too.

In a short space of forty years they have grown into national prominence as a most vital arm to our progress; and today bankers speak glowingly of the safety of their securities.

The Electric Light and Power industry needs consideration today—needs fair play, good will and, most of all, it needs credit.

That it is willing to pay for it, let us refer you to the interest rate on electric light securities. That it is able to pay and can safeguard its borrowings, let us ask you to try to recall when it had a panic, a strike, a severe reversal.

What is the money for? To expand and meet the present shortage of 3,700,000 horsepower needed *now* to bring the power and light supply up to the pressing demand.

Let us not forget that when a Utility asks for a loan, or an increase in rate, that it is in *your* employ—under control of your own commissions, and receiving a wage that you as a voter determine. Don't hamper yourself by hampering them.

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

WESTERN WHEAT-GROWERS FINANCE THEMSELVES

DURING the financial stringency of the past winter the cooperative Washington Wheat-Growers' Association found it necessary to provide some way to secure funds for its members. The banks were doing their best, but as wheat is the only cash crop throughout a large area, many banks soon reached their limit, while wheat-growers were still greatly in need of funds, and in possession of plenty of wheat or warehouse receipts representing wheat. The outcome of this situation, as noted in *The Survey*, "was the issuance of commodity bonds under which the actual growers of the country have for the first time been able to finance themselves by direct contact with the investing public." The issuance of these bonds is characterized as "the most progressive point reached by the cooperative movement in the last three years." As the writer explains the facts leading up to the actual issuance of these wheat-growers' bonds by the association:

> Under the specific contracts of the association, the growers were obliged to deliver their wheat to public warehouses or elevators. There they received the usual warehouse receipt, or grain tickets, specifying the quantity and grade of wheat. Then they drew ordinary drafts against the association for an agreed amount, ranging between $1 and $1.25 per bushel.
>
> The association accepted the draft. The grower then took the draft to his local bank and discounted it, secured by the collateral of the warehouse receipt, at the current discount rates. If the bank were not a member of the Federal Reserve System, it kept the paper or sold it to its city correspondents, and in due course the drafts were paid or renewed. As of old, the drafts were for ninety-day maturity. In some instances, they ran for six months, the limit allowed by law for paper rediscountable as agricultural paper through the Federal Reserve System. Where the drafts were discounted by members of the Federal Reserve System, the banks rediscounted the paper with the Federal Reserve Bank, and the paper moved into the usual channels of finance.

In this way the country banks did all they could to finance the farmers, but as wheat is practically the only cash crop in many counties and as all demands for money came therefore at the same time, "some banks reached their rediscounting limit with the Federal Reserve Banks and could not get more money to lend to the growers in their districts." The Wheat-Growers' Association, therefore, had to devise some way to secure money for its grower-members "to enable them to pay off the costs of producing the wheat and the actual food bills for mere existence," and the manager of the Washington association evolved the wheat gold bond by which the Associated Wheat-Growers borrowed money from investors on the wheat crop as security, and turned the cash over to the growers. As we read in *The Survey*:

> He arranged for the issuance of $500,000 in bonds dated December 1, 1920, and payable June 1, 1921, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, signed by the Washington Wheat-Growers' Association and the Idaho Wheat-Growers' Association. These bonds are a direct obligation on the part of these associations. The bonds were handed over to the Lincoln Trust Company, at Spokane, under an express trust agreement. The company agreed to deliver back to the wheat-growers' associations $1 in bonds upon delivery to the company of warehouse receipts or grain tickets covering a bushel of wheat.
>
> Thus the trust company would deliver to the Washington Wheat-Growers' Association $10,000 in bonds running in face value from $100 to $1,000 if the association would deposit with the company warehouse receipts covering at least 10,000 bushels of wheat.
>
> Arrangements were made for protecting the bond-holders in the event of any extraordinary decline in the value of wheat, all as indicated on the face of the bond. As wheat receipts were delivered to the trust company, bonds were delivered to the Wheat-Growers' Association. The association then proceeded to sell the bonds and has sold every single bond delivered to it at par plus accumulated interest. These sales were made to investors in and about Spokane. These short-time bonds, each secured by a non-perishable commodity, appealed to the investors of eastern Washington as a safe security with far better interest than savings-banks or other similar institutions could pay.

It seems to the writer in *The Survey* that these bonds may be "the wedge of a new financial system under which the growers of the country can first exhaust the usual Federal Reserve channels and then tap the great resources of the investing public directly and without the intervention of speculators for the orderly merchandising of their crops." Commodity bonds, of course, would be dangerous without such stabilizing forces behind them as the cooperative marketing associations and "would be unwise with anything except non-perishable products of universal use and of constant current market value." But commodity bonds thus safeguarded, "each secured by a specific non-perishable product, readily salable and universally valued, should," in the opinion of the writer quoted, "prove far more desirable on account of better return as well as greater security than any short-time paper issued in the United States except United States Treasury certificates."

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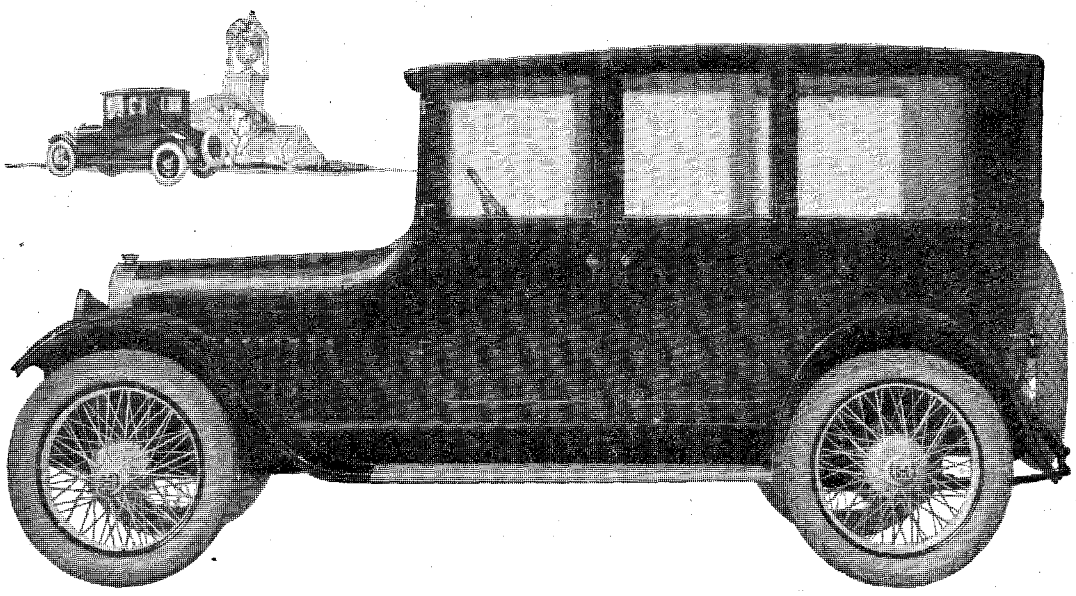

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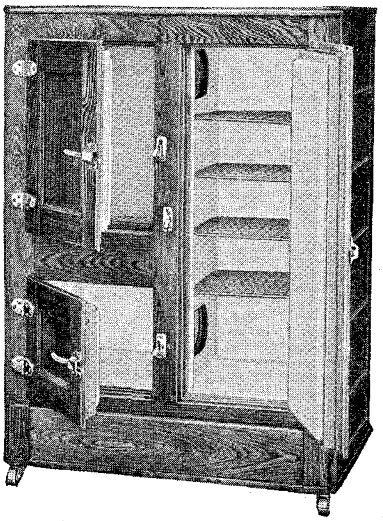

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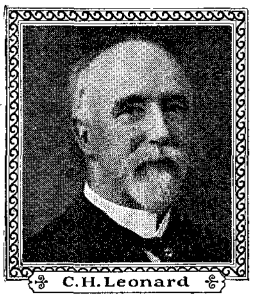

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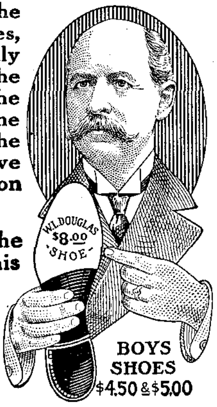

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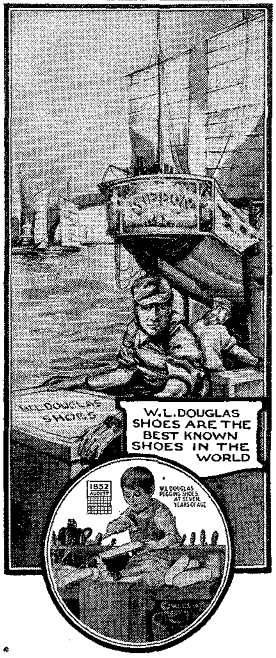
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President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 23.—Wireless dispatches received in London from Berlin report that armed Polish bands, including regulars from General Haller's army, have crossed the Upper Silesian frontier at some points and proclaimed a Polish republic.

Communist workers seize the City Administration Building in Hamburg and occupy the Blohm-Voss shipyard and hoist the "Red" flag, says a dispatch from Hamburg. In Leipzig, Dresden, Rodewisch, and other cities in central Germany the Communists directed their efforts against court-houses, city halls, and police headquarters, doing much damage.

A bomb explosion in the Diana Theater, Milan, Italy, kills twenty persons and injures many. The outrage was reported to be a protest against the imprisonment of Malatesta, the anarchist.

In a speech at a luncheon of Coalition members of Parliament, Premier Lloyd George alines himself against labor in politics and takes a stand which is believed to mean that he intends either to form a new party or join the Conservatives.

Newspaper reports received in London from Riga assert that the 15th and 16th Soviet Armies, stationed in the vicinity of Pskov, are in open disorder and deserting in crowds. The reports add that the Soviet Government is said to have declared martial law in sixteen provinces.

Twenty-four persons are reported killed and nearly thirty wounded in ambushes in Ireland. The ambuscades are believed to be largely due to reprisals for the recent executions.

March 24.—Dispatches from Berlin say that President Ebert, in agreement with the Government of Prussia, has issued an edict establishing measures to restore public order in the regions disturbed by the Communist uprisings. The Communist disorders, which are said to have been precipitated by the Russian Soviet Government, are reported to be general throughout central Germany.

The Inter-Allied Commission at Oppeln proclaims martial law in Beuthen, town and district, Kattowitz, town and district, and Pless.

The Greek forces on both the Smyrna and Brusa fronts make an advance of about twenty miles in the first day of their offensive against the Turks.

A carefully planned attempt made by members of the Irish "Republican Army" to break into Cork Jail and release the prisoners there fails, owing to the extraordinary precautions taken by the authorities. In Dublin military precautions are being taken to prevent a possible Easter outbreak.

The Dutch Government introduces in Parliament a bill for a revision of the constitution under the terms of which the people would elect a king should the Queen leave no royal descendants and there be no male descendants of the last king. The bill provides that the Government shall remain a monarchy and not revert in any circumstances to a republican form of government.

March 25.—In a 700-word *communiqué* the Japanese Foreign Office states that it will promote the moral and material happiness of the inhabitants of Yap and supersede the present administration with a civil government. Reiteration is made of the intention "in consonance with the spirit of the mandate" not to establish military or naval bases.

The backbone of the Communist uprising in central Germany is reported to have been broken, after further hard fighting, and complete restoration throughout the affected area is expected within a few days.

The German delegation delivers to the Allied Reparations Commission at Paris the German reply to the note sent by the Commission warning Germany of the infliction of penalties unless she pays, before May 1, the 12,000,000,000 gold marks balance of the 20,000,000,000 mark payment due under Article 235 of the Peace Treaty. The Commission refuses to accept the reply, and the Germans agree to draft another.

Good Friday is observed by a truce between the warring forces in Ireland, but it is reported that more than eighty persons were killed during the week in Sinn-Fein warfare, including members of the Crown Forces, armed Republicans, and innocent civilians.

Turkish official reports declare that the Turkish Nationalists east of the Smyrna district have attacked and defeated the Greeks, who began an offensive Wednesday. It is said that 1,700 Greeks were taken prisoners and that the Nationalists have captured twenty guns.

Hugo Stinnes, the German coal baron, is reported to have paid 90,000,000 lire, or about $4,500,000, at present exchange-rates, for the dominating power which he now wields in the Austrian industrial region of Styria.

According to reports received at the headquarters of the International Relief Organization in Peking, the average daily death-rate on March 15 in twenty-two counties of Honan was 1,000, while deaths from famine in the six northern counties of the province average 300 daily. In sixteen counties in Shensi, 50,600 deaths from starvation are reported since the beginning of the famine.

Labor disorders occur in San Giovanni, in the commune of Castelnuovo, Italy, and one man is killed and two are injured.

March 26.—Twenty rioters are killed when the security police in Eisleben repulse an attack upon the city hall, the police casualties numbering two killed and three wounded. Sporadic fighting is reported from Hettstedt and Manstedt.

Dispatches received in Stockholm say that an anti-Soviet uprising is reported to have occurred in Kazan, about 550 miles east of Moscow, on the Volga. Many Soviet officials are said to have been killed.

It is reported from Helsingfors that Maxim Litvinoff, Chief of the Russian Soviet Legations abroad, has been selected to succeed Ludwig C. K. Martens as Russian Soviet Envoy to the United States.

The Crown Forces engage in reprisals, for a recent ambush near Westport, County Mayo, Ireland; houses and shops are wrecked by bombs and furniture and other effects burned. In Dublin two bomb attacks are made on military lorries, and two of the air force contingent and several civilians are wounded.

According to advices from Constantinople, the Greeks are making notable progress in their offensive against the Turkish Nationalists. It is said that they are approaching Eski-Shehr and Afiun-Karahissar, key points on the Bagdad railroad.

Dispatches received from Paris report that Lithuania and Poland have accepted in principle the proposal drawn up by the Council of the League of Nations on March 2, by which the two countries are to begin direct negotiation.

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Why Mr. Palmer Bought a "Colt"

"I had not only been robbed, but humiliated."

MR. PALMER is a successful merchant in one of the suburbs of a large eastern city. That is not his real name, but the story he tells is typical of many a merchant's experience.

"When I finally rushed out of my store and located a traffic officer that night," said Mr. Palmer, "a question he asked added to my discomfiture at the loss of my property. I had not only been robbed by a 'hold-up' man who walked boldly into my place after the clerks had gone, but I was humiliated.

"I had prided myself upon utilizing every safeguard such as fire insurance and burglary insurance, but when the officer asked me what I had done to stop the fellow from robbing me I had to admit I had done nothing at all.

"I had at that time nothing to protect my life or property.

"The inference was obvious. I had been just as negligent as the man who sits by and lets a fire burn into a conflagration because he had no fire extinguisher handy.

"I have now the means to discourage further attempts to rob my store. I can assist the law to stop lawbreakers. Thieves do not molest those who have the protection of a Colt. I could have turned that fellow over to the police instead of giving the officer the meagre description I did, which was not enough to apprehend him. I now have a Colt in the drawer of my desk and another at my house. I consider it my duty to have this essential protection as an aid to law and order."

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Manufacturers of
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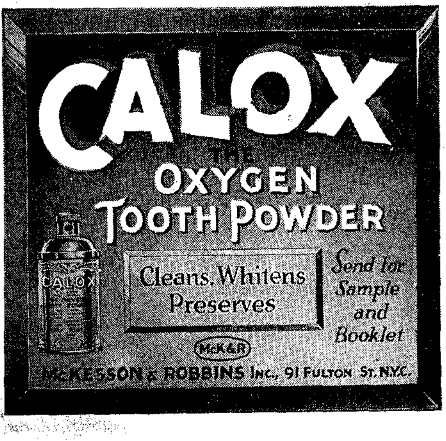
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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

for a settlement of their territorial disputes.

March 27.—Tokyo is visited by the greatest fire it has known in a decade. One thousand houses in the Yotsuya district are destroyed, involving a loss estimated at 25,000,000 yen (normally about $12,500,000); 133 persons are injured, and thousands of persons are rendered homeless.

Moscow and Petrograd Bolshevik newspapers of March 22 and 24 received in Helsingfors contain an appeal by the Soviet Government to Russian refugees abroad to return to Russia and aid in the work of reconstruction.

The German Communist uprising extends to Berlin, where a battle between police and rioters occurs, and two are killed. A general strike in industries throughout Germany is being fomented by the Communist agitators.

The headquarters for all Sinn-Fein propaganda is unearthed by police cadets in Dublin, according to an announcement made at Dublin Castle. Several tons of books, files, and papers are seized and carried away.

Dispatches from Constantinople say that Greek aviators report that the Turkish troops are evacuating Eski-Shehr, a key point on the Bagdad railway, in Asiatic Turkey, in good order, and that fighting along the Broussa and Symrna fronts is growing in intensity as the Greek offensive develops.

March 28.—American military police repress Communist uprising in the American bridgehead area of Montbaur, six miles northeast of Ehrenbreitstein. Reports from Eiselben, scene of recent serious Communist disorders, say that the town is quiet and now in the control of the police.

The authorities of Scotland Yard mobilize a fleet of motor-cars and lorries to rush men to any point of alarm, because of a campaign of incendiarism in various parts of the country said to be conducted by Sinn-Feiners.

The Independent Labor party in conference at Southport, England, rejects by a vote of 521 to 97 a proposal to accept Lenine's twenty-one conditions for affiliation with the Third Internationale of Moscow.

Reports from Constantinople say that the Greek Army in Asia Minor has cut the Bagdad railroad, captured Afiun-Karahissar, an important junction point where the branch from Smyrna joins the main railroad line. The Greeks are now masters of the Bagdad railway and are continuing to advance toward Angora.

Communications expressing a desire to open diplomatic relations with Japan, the United States, and China have been sent to the capitals of these nations by the Russian Far-Eastern Republic, says a Vladivostok report to the *Jiji-shimpo* in Tokyo.

A wireless dispatch from Moscow to London reports the Russian Soviet Government has given Sweden an order for 1,000 locomotives and Germany an order for 100.

March 29.—Clashes between Communists and the police continue in central Germany, and at Essen, the largest manufacturing city in the Rhineland, heavy street-fighting results in the death of fifteen civilians and the wounding of thirty-four. Martial law has been declared in Münster and Arnsberg.

The League of Nations receives a second protest from Germany calling attention to the continued occupancy by Allied troops of German territory.

A Copenhagen dispatch to London reports that Minsk, in western Russia, has been captured by revolutionaries. The 8th Bolshevik army is declared to have joined the revolutionaries, wh have formed a Democratic Whit Russian Republic.

Former Emperor Charles, of Austria-Hungary, visited Vienna Sunday and talked with a group of Monarchists, according to press dispatches from Vienna.

Greek troops occupy the city of Eski-Shehr, capturing many prisoners and a large quantity of war-materials, according to dispatches from Athens received in London.

Capt. Cecil Lees, an official of Dubli Castle, is shot dead by four armed me outside his hotel in Drury Street Dublin. Murders of unarmed soldier in Cork are said to be reprisals for th recent execution of Sinn-Feiners.

DOMESTIC

March 23.—A new world record for parachute-leaping is established whe Lieut. Arthur G. Hamilton drop 24,400 feet, nearly four and three-fifth miles, from an airplane at Chanut Field, Champagne, Ill.

The surrender of Grover Clevelan Bergdoll, wealthy draft deserter, an release from prison of Privates Car Neuf and Franz Zimmer, of th American Army, who sought to captur Bergdoll, have been demanded of th German Government by the Unite States, it is announced in Washington

President Harding, without committin himself to a program, gives a sympathetic hearing to a delegation from th Society of Friends in Philadelphia whic called on him to urge that this countr take the lead in disarmament.

Workers in the packing industry, numbering more than 100,000, accept th recent wage reductions of approximatel 12½ and 15 per cent. under an agreement signed by their spokesmen an representatives of the leading fiv packers. The agreement also provide for the basic eight-hour day and fo extension for six months, or to September 15, of the war-time Alschule agreement for arbitration of difference

Practically all marine-workers engage in deep-sea towing operations aroun the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts ar ordered out on strike as a remonstranc against the action of tug-boat owner in putting into effect the new scale o wages cutting the men's pay from $3 to $50 a month.

March 24.—Eugene V. Debs, the convicted Socialist, journeys unaccompani from the Federal prison at Atlanta Ga., to Washington to lay his cas before Attorney-General Daugherty and returns alone.

James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Baltimore and Dean of the America Hierarchy, dies in his eighty-sevent year.

John Williams, a planter of Jasp County, Georgia, is indicted by th Newton County grand jury at Co ington, charged with the death of thre negroes whose bodies were recentl found in a river near there. A negr employee of Williams is said to hav confessed that eleven negroes in a were killed because they had threatene to inform the authorities that they we held in peonage by Williams.

Heads of all American diplomatic missio have been notified by the State De partment, it is announced, that the must get rid of all non-America attachés by July 1.

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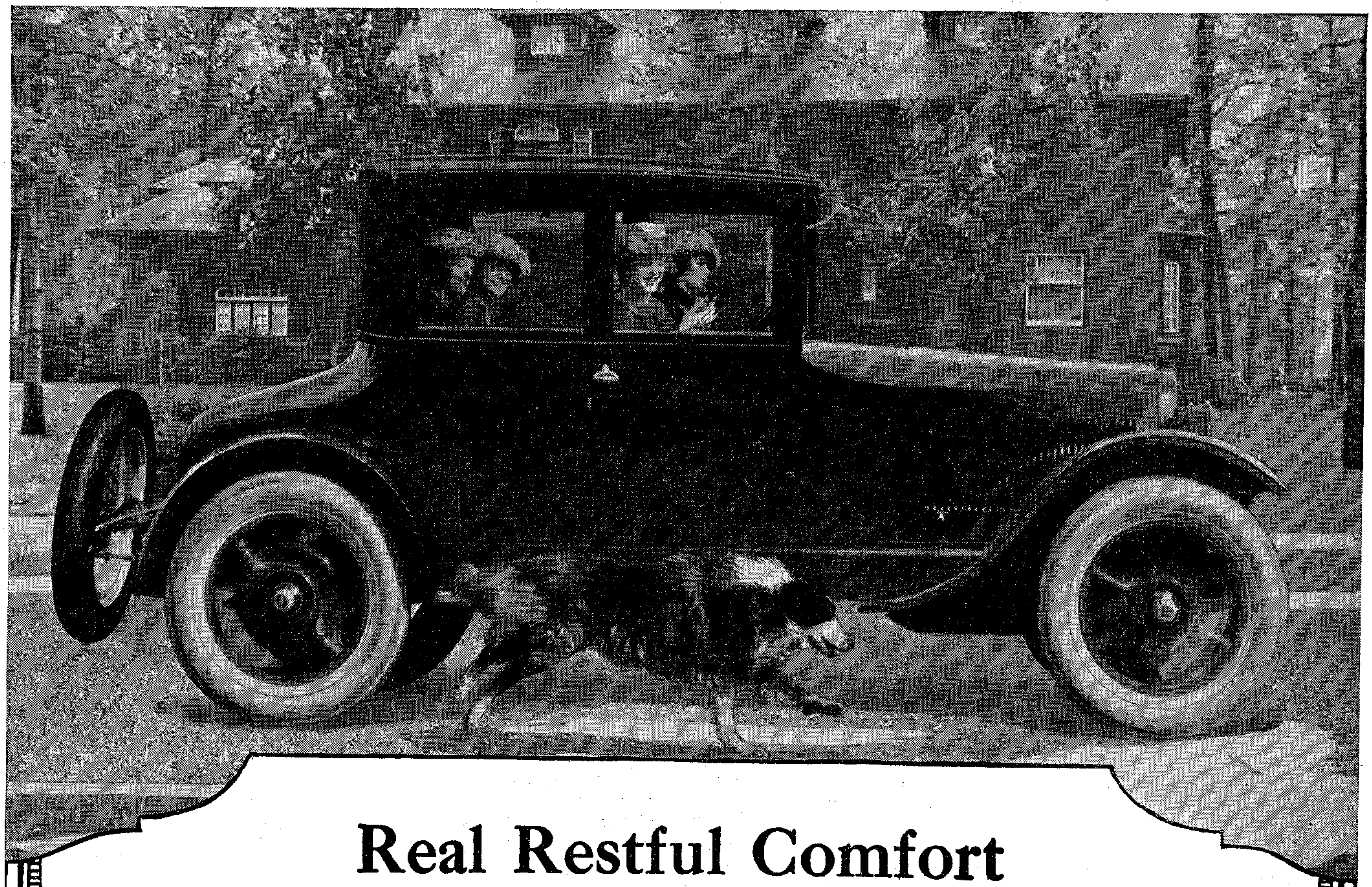
Famous For Its Marvelous Motor



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The Chandler coupe, sedan and limousine offer a splendid choice of the type of car that is most serviceable all the year around. These handsome models are fitted with deep, soft and luxuriously comfortable cushions; with upholstery of finest materials, and interior metal trimmings of dull silver and nickel finish.

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Seven-Passenger Touring Car $1930 *Four-Passenger Dispatch Car $2010*
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She Keeps Her Hold on Youth

She has vanquished Time. Aglow with health, and still flowering with beauty, exultantly she greets each day.

How many women past their first youth are so pervaded with the joy of living? Four out of five, probably, are concerned with the question of health.

Health, you know, means health of mouth, as well as health of body. Modern science proves the relation between the two. It says you must watch the condition of both *gums* and teeth.

Normal gums are snug to the teeth. They are firm, and of the natural pink color that shows a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people. Do not let Pyorrhea get established in your mouth. Take early measures to avoid it. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection—and use Forhan's For the Gums every day.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which, if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh or irritating ingredients.

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Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down.* Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in the United States and Canada. At all druggists.

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Specialist in
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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Two persons are killed, one other mortally injured, and ten seriously injured in a tornado which started at Berlin, Tenn., and swept northeast across Marshall County for fifteen miles. Much property damage results from the storm.

A naval free balloon, in command of Chief Quartermaster E. W. Wilkinson, accompanied by a machinist's mate and three marines as students, which left Pensacola, Fla., on Tuesday night, is reported missing.

March 25.—Ex-President Wilson suffers from an acute attack of indigestion, but quickly responds to treatment.

The strike of marine-workers engaged in the coastwise towing trade is called off at the suggestion of the Federal authorities, pending efforts to bring about an adjustment of the controversy.

Secretary of State Hughes informs the head of the Russian Soviet Government, in an official communication, that "this Government is unable to perceive that there is any proper basis for considering trade relations."

It is announced that General Allen, commanding the American forces on the Rhine, has taken definite steps toward the release or pardon of Privates Neuf and Zimmer, involved in the attempt to capture Grover C. Bergdoll, the draft-dodger, in Germany. The British Government begins an inquiry into Bergdoll's fraudulent use of a Canadian passport to escape to Germany, with a view to demanding that the slacker be turned over to the American authorities.

March 26.—Bodies of six negroes are found on the Jasper County (Georgia) plantation of John Williams by Department of Justice agents, led by Clyde Manning, a negro who was employed by Williams, and who, according to the authorities, has confessed that he aided Williams in the killing of the negroes. These bodies bring the total discovered in connection with the peonage investigation in Jasper County up to nine.

President Harding appoints James C. Davis, of Iowa, formerly general solicitor of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, as Director-General of railroads and agent, under Section 206, of the Transportation Act.

March 27.—According to the report of the Senate select committee on reconstruction and production, headed by Senator Calder, of New York, there is a shortage of 1,000,000 homes in the United States and the shortage is increasing. The need for approximately $15,000,000,000 is shown in the report, the sum including $6,000,000,000 for railroads, $5,000,000,000 for houses, $2,000,000,000 for public utilities, and the rest for highways, waterways, and other necessary construction.

An Easter mass-meeting in Washington in advocacy of disarmament, under the auspices of the Woman's Disarmament Committee, adopts a resolution requesting President Harding "to call a conference of the nations on the question of world disarmament," and asking that increased appropriations of Congress for armaments be postponed pending such a conference.

March 28.—A seventy-eight-mile-an-hou gale sweeps over greater New Yor and northern New Jersey, killing one injuring scores, causing the collaps of numerous buildings, and doing grea damage to property.

The Government wins a sweeping victory when the Supreme Court rules unanimously in three cases that increases in the value of capital assets, when such increases are realized by sales or transfer, constitute income and are taxable as such.

Col. Jay J. Morrow, who has been acting as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, is formally appointed to the Zone governorship by President Harding.

René Viviani, ex-Premier of France, arrives in this country as envoy extraordinary to pay his respects to the President, and also, it is said, to conduct negotiations to bring the United States and France into an agreement which will enable the two nations to cooperate in an international policy.

The orthodox Society of Friends of Philadelphia calls upon President Harding to begin a world-disarmament movement.

A bill providing for the use of lethal gas in executing the death penalty in Nevada is signed by Governor Boyle. The signing of the bill abolishes other forms of capital punishment in the State.

Iarch 29.—An explosion of fireworks in a warehouse in the west-side tenement district of Chicago kills eight persons, injures 100 or more, renders dozens temporarily homeless, and damages buildings throughout a wide area.

President Harding names a committee of eleven, of which Brigadier Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, is chairman, to conduct an inquiry into the administration of the War Risk Bureau and other soldier agencies.

Four marine corps aviators leave the naval air station at Washington in two planes on the first leg of their flight to the Virgin Islands, and are reported to be missing.

The resignation of Roland S. Morris as Ambassador to Japan is accepted by President Harding, according to an announcement at the State Department.

Governor Hugh Dorsey, of Georgia, instructs Graham Wright, Assistant Attorney-General, to cooperate with the Jasper County authorities and Federal agents in the prosecution of John S. Williams, plantation owner, and Clyde Manning, negro workman, who are being held in connection with the murder of eleven negroes alleged to have been held in peonage on the Williams farm.

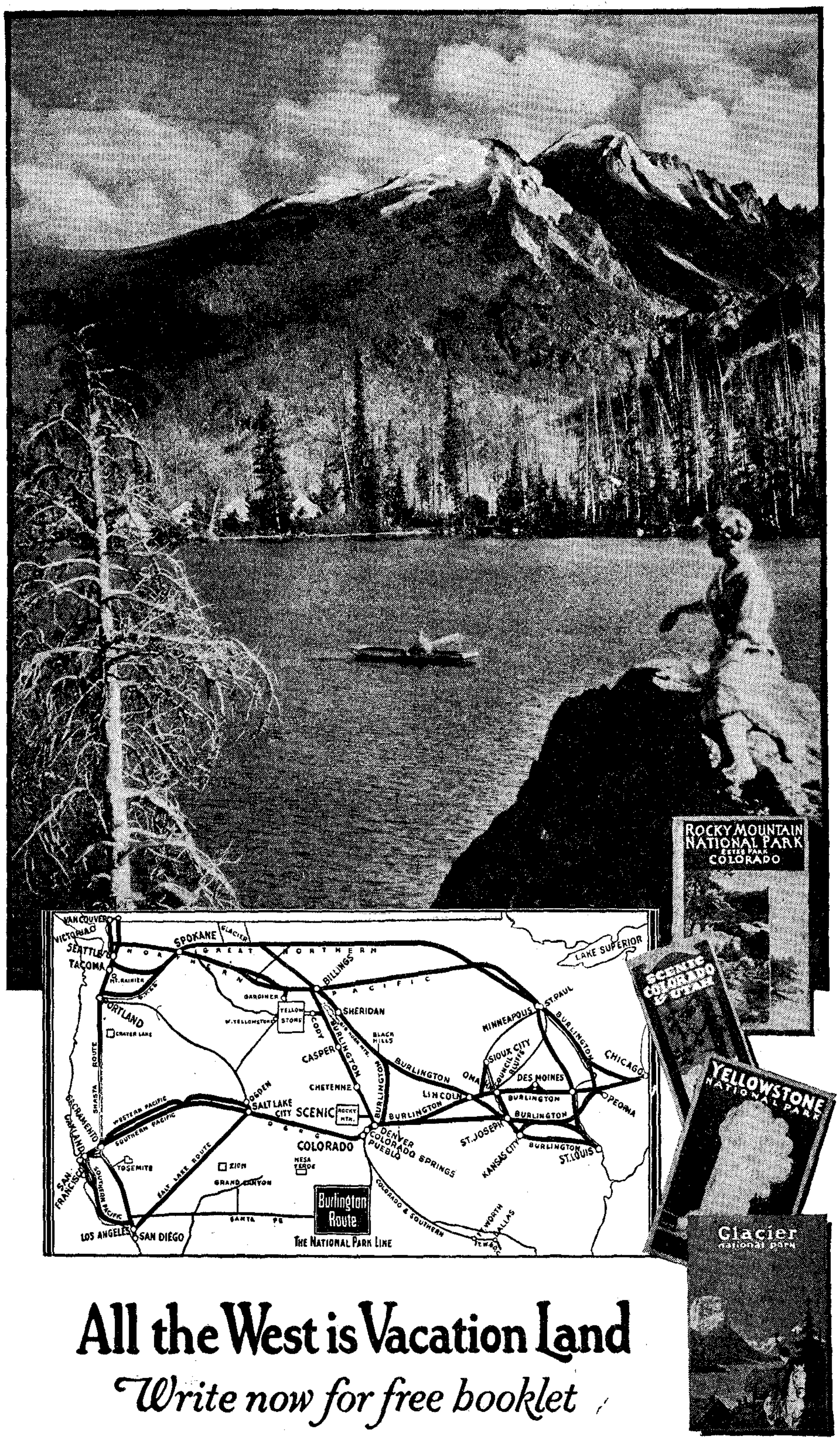
John Burroughs, the famous naturalist, dies on board a New York Central train on his way to his home in West Park, N. Y., in his eighty-fourth year.

Further Directions Needed.—The gram- ar-school principal went from room to om explaining what to do in case of fire. he pupils listened with respectful atten- on until he came to his final instruction. Above all things," he said, "if your cloth- g catches fire, remain cool."—*The Chris- in Register* (*Boston*).

Almost as Good.—A Scotchwoman had id much trouble with her gardeners. ie could not find one who was capable of eping sober. She appealed to her other, who promised to do his best to lp her. At last he announced that he id found just the man she needed.

"I'll only ask one question, James," id his sister. "Is he a teetotaler?"

"Well," said James, deliberately. "He's juist what ye'd ca' a teetotaler, but he's mon ye canna fill."—*Los Angeles Times.*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Old Shoes
Tight Shoes
all feel the same if you shake into them some
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Takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet and gives new vigor. At night when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from walking or dancing, Sprinkle ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE in the foot-bath **and enjoy the bliss of feet without an ache.** Over 1,500,000 pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.
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THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

Contents Intoxicating.—Some people can't stand prosperity. The horn of plenty has started many a man on a toot. —*Boston Transcript.*

Too Much Business.—" I just wanted to see the doctor to get a beer prescription."

" Sorry, but he's laid up with writer's cramp."—*New York World.*

Strong Argument.—" Father, didn't you ever get licked when you were a boy?"

" Indeed I did."

" Well, then, what's the use trying it on me?"—*Judge.*

He May Need 'Em.—Here is a unique and probably appropriate news item: " The church presented Dr. Blank with a splendid car. He asks the prayers of all Christian people."—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

Unconvinced.—North—" I see they're reviving the talk about trial marriages. Do you believe in them? "

West—" Well, mine is quite a trial, but I can't say I believe in it especially."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Intimidation.—Sometimes we think that the threat of these splendid women reformers to take away our tobacco is just intended to make us forget the greater issues and wear our rubbers meekly during the spring rains season.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

The Basic Reason.—" To what do you attribute your long life, Uncle Mose? " asked a newspaper interviewer of a colored centenarian.

" Becuz Ah was bo'n a long time back," the old gentleman replied.—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Disturbing Element.—A well-to-do Scottish woman one day said to her gardener:

" Man Tammas, I wonder you don't get married. You've a nice house, and all you want to complete it is a wife. You know the first gardener that ever lived had a wife."

" Quite right, missus, quite right," said Thomas, " but he didna keep his job long after he gat the wife."—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

Vegetables Raised and " Lifted."—A certain general had planted a vegetable garden to the rear of his quarters. He had tried several gardeners, with more or less success, when a former soldier, the owner of a profitable truck-garden near the post, offered his services. The general engaged him, and in due course the garden looked flourishing, but few vegetables found their way to the general's table. As the end of the season approached, the general began a quiet investigation and was immediately confronted with a resignation and request for a letter of recommendation. He was a kindly but very conscientious man, and the recommendation was as follows: " This man succeeded in getting more out of my garden than any other gardener I have ever employed."—*The Argonaut* (*San Francisco*).

Two Shut-Outs.—Shutting out the world shuts out much annoyance, but it also shuts out most of the food for thought.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Light-Fingered Ghost.—" I can swear that a ghost was there ! Before the séance I had a pocketbook, and now I have none ! " —*Simplicissimus* (*Munich*).

Slightly Mixed.—Office Boy (nervously) —" P—please—sir, can I have to-morrow afternoon off—to—go—to—m—my—grandmother's—f—football match? "—*London Opinion.*

Cf. Russia.—Most of the theories designed to save the world grow out of th assumption that all would be well if th little fellows could boss the big fellows.—*Baltimore Sun.*

On Its Way.—" And what is an egg? ' asked the missionary who was testing hi hopeful pupil's knowledge of English.

" An egg," said the boy, " is a chicke not yet."—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*Ne York*).

Reporting to Davy Jones.—Sam, o board the transport, had just been issue his first pair of hobnails.

" One thing, suah," he ruminated, " i Ah falls overboard, Ah suttinly will g down at 'tenshun."—*The American Legio Weekly.*

Striking an Average.—A French biologis declares that by a freezing process, somewhat similar to that used in preserving fish the span of human life can be indefinitel extended. By going into cold storag here, we can postpone a hot time hereafter —*London Opinion.*

Where Talk Is Expensive.—If Emm Goldman in her oration at the Kropotki funeral took occasion to pan the Soviets she'd better watch out—

Or maybe she won't be among th orators at the next funeral she attends.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

That Sentence.—They were going hom from school.

" Teacher said that that that that tha girl used was superfluous."

" Here's the first pupil for my stammerin school," said the business man as h introduced himself.—*Mass. Ag. Squib.*

Well Raised.—A negro mammy had family of well-behaved boys, and one da her mistress asked, " Sally, how did yo raise your boys so well? "

" Ah'll tell you, missus," answere Sally. " Ah raise' dem boys with a barre stave, an' Ah raise' 'em frequent."—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

Modern Annoyances.—" Do you thin we are happier for the conveniences telegraph and telephone? "

" Not always," replied Senator So ghum. " It would be a great comfort t be able to make a speech that exactly agre with your audience without its being place immediately before people all over t country who may not feel the same wa about it."—*Washington Star.*